The Mapleton Item.

VOL. 9. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 2, 1897. NO. 10

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
SCHEDULE IN EFFECT MAY 17, 1897.

	P.M.	Night.	A.M	A.M.	A.M.	P.M*
New York....	8.00	12.15	.....	.....	9.00	2.00
Philadelphia.	11.20	4.30	7.00	8.30	12.25	4.35
Washington ...	10.40	.....	.....	.....	10.50	.....
Baltimore	11.40	4.50	.....	.....	11.45	.....
	D'ly	D'ly.	D'ly.	D'ly.	D'ly.	Dly
	A.M	A. M.	A. M,	A. M.	P. M.	P M.
Harrisburg.....	3.10	8.00	10.55	11.45	3.50	5.00
Rockville	....	8.12	11.07	.....	.....	5.13
Marysville.....	3.24	8.17	11.10	.....	.....	5.18
Duncannon....	3.38	8.35	11.24	.....	4.15	5.34
Newport	3.59	9.05	11.44	.....	4.35	6.02
Millerstown.		9.15	11.53	.....	.....	6.11
Thompsontown		9.26	12.01	.....	.....	6.21
Port Royal.....	4.31	9.44	12.14	.....	.....	6.38
Mifflin	4.37	9.50	12.18	12.57	5,07	6.43
Lewistown Jc.	4.58	10.13	12.37	1.13	5.27	7.07
McVeytown....	5.20	10.38	12.57	.....	.....	7.30
N. Hamilton...	5.38	11.00	1.12	.....	.....	7.50
Mount Union...	5.42	11.06	1.17	.....	6.08	7.56
Mapleton.	5.49	11.13	1.22	.....	.....	8.02
Huntingdon, ...	6.08	11.32	1.37	2.06	6.27	8.20
Petersburg	6 21	11.47	1.50	.....	.....	8.33
Birmingham ...	6.48	12.13	2 14	.....	h	8.56
Tyrone.	6.55	12.20	2.20	2.45	7.04	9.02
Bellwood.....	7.18	12.41	2.37	.....	7.23	9.20
Altoona.....	7.40	1.00	2.55	3.15	7.40	9.35
Pittsburg.....	12.10	5.50	7.00	7.00	11.30	2.00
	P M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P M

Harrisburg 10.20, Rockville 10.31, Marysville 10.34, Duncannon 10.47, Newport 11.16, Millerstown 11.14, Mifflin 11.40, Lewistown Junction 11.58, p. m. Huntingdon 12.55, Tyrone 1.32, Altoona 2.00, Pittsburg 5.30 a. m.

"h" stops to let off passengers from points east or south of Harrisburg.

	*D'ly	D'ly.	D'ly.	Dly	D'ly.	D'ly.
	AM.	A. M.	A. M.	PM.	P. M.	P. M.
Pittsburg.....		.....	8.00		1.00	4.30
Altoona.....	.....	7.15	11.40	2.10	6.05	9.05
Bellwood.....	.....	7.30	11.52	2.25	6.20	9.19
Tyrone	.....	7.48	12.03	2.43	6.37	9.33
Birmingham .	.....	7.53	g	2.48	6.42	
Petersburg ...	.....	8.17		3.13	7.06	
Huntingdon....	5.30	8.30	12.35	3.28	7.20	10.12
Mapleton.	5.44	8.47		3.45	7.35	
Mt. Union.....	5.50	8.53		3.52	7.41	10.32
N, Hamilton ...	5.55	8.58		3.58	7.46	
McVeytown....	6.12	9.15		4.20	8.04	
Lewiston Jc....	6.32	9.35	1.33	4.45	8.26	11.16
Mifflin.....	6.51	9.55	1.50	5.10	8.47	11.37
Port Royal.....	6.56	9.59		5.15	8.52	
Thompsontown	7.12	10.14		5.33	9.07	
Millerstown. ...	7.21	10.22		5.43	9.16	
Newport	7.30	10.32		5.54	9.26	
Duncannon....	7.57	10.54		6.23	9.50	
Marysville	8.14	11.07		6.41	10.04	
Rockville.	8.18	11.12		6.47	10.08	
Harrisburg.....	8.30	11.25	3.10	7.00	10.20	1.00

Pittsburg 3.30, Altoona 6.50, Tyrone 7.12, Huntingdon 7.44, Harrisburg 10.00 A. M. daily.

	P.M.	P. M.	P. M.	P.M	P.M.	A.M.	A.M
Baltimore.....	12.20	*3.10	6.15	*10.40			
Washington..	1.25	*4.10					
Phila.....12.17	12.17	*3.00	6.23	11.15	4.30	4.30	
New York 2.43	2.33	*5.53	9.23	3.53	7.33	7.33	

Additional trains are run as under:—

Leave Pittsburg 8.10 P. M. daily, Altoona 12.01 A. M., Huntingdon 12.58 A. M.; arrive Harrisburg 3.30 A. M., Philadelphia 6,52 A. M.

Leave Pittsburg 7.30 A. M. daily, Altoona 11.05 A. M., Tyrone 11.30 A. M., Huntingdon 12.03 P. M., Lewistown Junction 1.02 p. m., Newport 1.53 p. m.; arrive Harrisburg 2.40 p. m., Philadelphia 5.47 p. m., New York 8.23 p.m., Baltimore 6.00 p.m., Washington 7.15p.m.

Leave Altoona 10.50 p. m. and arrive Huntingdon 11.55 p. m., stopping at all intermediate stations.

*Week-days only. "g" stops to let off passengers from Pittsburg only.

Connecting trains leave as follows:

At Lewistown Junction.—For Sunbury 7.30 A. M. and 3.15 P. M. week days.

For Milroy 6.35, 10.20 A. M. and 3.10 p. M. week days.

At Huntingdon—For Bedford and Cumberland 8.35 A. M. and 6.35 P. M. week days. Bedford only 8.00 A. M. Sundays.

At Tyrone—For Clearfield and Curwensville 8.20 A. M., 3.15 and 7.20 P. M. week days.

For Bellefonte and Lock Haven 8.10 A. M., 12.30 and 7.15 P. M. week days.

For Scotia 7.50 A.M. and 2.55 P.M. week days.

For further information apply to ticket agents, or Thomas E. Watt, Passenger Agent, Western Division, Corner Fifth Avenue, and Smithfield Street, Pittsburg.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, Gen'l Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.
Schedule in effect Nov. 16, 1896.

NORTH. Mail, No.5.	Mail, No.3	Mixed, No.1	STATIONS.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 2.	Mail, No. 6.	Mixed, No. 8.
P. M.	a.m.	a.m		A. M.	p.m.	p. m.
1 12	8 38	6 20	Robertsdale	11 39	6 39	2 02
1 24	8 50	6 32	Cook's	11 24	6 27	1 49
1 36	9 02	6 44	Cole's	11 09	6 15	1 26
2 04	9 28	7 10	Saltillo	10 39	5 35	12 57
2 12	9 36	7 17	Three Springs	10 30	5 28	12 50
2 24	9 48	7 29	*Beersville	10 15	5 16	12 38
2 39	10 03	7 43	Rockhill	9 53	4 54	12 13
2 55	10 18	8 00	Shirley	9 38	4 39	11 58
3 05	10 26	8 08	*Augh. Mills	9 30	4 31	11 50
3 26	10 46	8 28	Mount Union	9 15	4 16	11 30
p. m.	a. m.	a.m		a. m.	p. m.	a. m.

No. 9 leaves Robertsdale 7.22, a. m., Cooks 7.34, Coles 7.46, Saltillo 8.14, Three Springs 8.22, Beersville 8.34, arrives at Rockhill 8.49.

No, 7 leaves Robertsdale 5.03 p. m., Cooks 5. 13, Coles 5.25, Saltillo 5.45, Three Spring 5.53, Beersville 6.05, arrives at Rockhill 6.20.

No. 4 leaves Rockhill 6.30 a. m., Beersville 6.42, Three Springs 6.54, Saltillo 7.01, Coles 7.36, Cooks 7.58, arrives at Robertsdale 8.10.

No. 10 leaves Rockhill 5.30 a. m., Beersville 5.42, Three Springs 5.54, Saltillo 6.01, Coles 6.44, Cooks 6.54, arrives at Robertsdale 7.04.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

WEST. No. 14	No. 12	STATIONS.	EAST No. 11	No. 13
p. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.
6 00	9 55	L Rockhill A	9 00	5 05
5 53	9 48	*Blacklog	9 07	5 12
5 45	9 40	*Cedar Rock	9 15	5 20
5 41	9 36	*Locke Vall'y	9 19	5 24
5 35	9 30	*Shade Gap Stair	9 25	5 30
		A Gosborn L		

All trains run daily except Sunday.
* Flag stations. A. W. GREENWOOD, Superintendent.

A Woman as a Mine Boss.

Philadelphia Inquirer.

Montana has a woman managing a mine and her name is Mrs. Nat Collins. Mrs. Collins is also known as the Castle Queen of Montana. She is the superintendent of the Montana Queen Mining Company of Columbia Falls and has been giving her personal attention to the workings of the mine, as well as to the further development of the Montezuma and Reindeer leads in that section. Mrs. Collins has been among mines and miners all her life, her father having been killed by Indians when she was about 10 years of age. Consequently her education was neglected in many ways and to-day she says she is nothing but a giddy schoolgirl, for she has in her more mature years started in to secure learning from books. Regarding herself Mrs. Collins says:

"I know a great deal about mining, miners and mines. As to my knowledge of mining and miners I can account for it by long and intimate acquaintance with miners and their methods of work, but as to my knowledge of mines, though conscious of it, I am unable to account for it satisfactorily.

"I never read a work on mineralegy or geology in my life nor heard a lecture upon either of these subjects, except such as any person might occasionly hear in a mining camp. Yet many a hardy miner has asked me to examine his 'prospect' and tell him what I thought of it. I often did as requested and if my impression (for I cannot say that I had opinions, not having anything tangible to base them on) was favorable I took great pleasure in telling him so, and my guesses obtained in this way merely for asking were so often proven to be correct on development that many of my friends and acquaintances concluded that I must have something like intuitive knowledge of mines."

Largest Brick Building.

"Very few know it, but it is a fact," explained a prominent builder to a Washington Star reporter, "that the Pension Office building is the largest brick building in the world. It has been subjected to much criticism, but it can stand it, for as time passes along there are many things seen about it that escaped notice when it was newer. In all, says the Star, there are over 10,000,000 bricks in the building. General Meigs took liberties with bricks that no other architect had ever attempted. He not only used bricks exclusively for the building, but he used them in constructing the stairs throughout the building. In the matter of stair building, bricks have often been used for the riser, but the step has always been of iron, wood, slate or stone. In the Pension Office both riser and step are of brick. As a brick building, therefore, pure and simple, it is unique in construction, outside of the fact that it is the largest exclusively brick building in the world."

Your Boy Wont Live a Month.

So Mr. Gilman Brown, of 34 Mill St., South Gardner, Mass., was told by the doctors. His son had Lung trouble following Typhiod Malaria, and he spent three hundred and seventy-five dollars with doctors, who finally gave him up, saying: "Your boy wont live a month." He tried Dr. King's New Discovery and a few bottles restored him to health and enabled him to go to work a perfectly well man. He says he owes his present good health to Dr. King's New Discovery, and knows it to be the best in the world for Lung trouble. Trial bottles free at B. O'Connor & Sons

Grapes and the Appendix.

Washington Times.

Things have been said about the baneful and delicious juice of the grape ever since tne olden time when Noah found out about it and came thereby to grief, but even before that men ate grapes, and only within the last decade have they been talked to about that. It is only since surgeons began to make money hunting for grape seeds in the vermiform appendix that people have been afraid to eat grapes and to eat them straight.

It now appears that in all the thousands of cases famous, and possibly in some cases infamous, in which this new fashioned surgical operation has been performed there is not one case in which a grape seed or any other little bullet shaped thing has been found in the vermiform appendix. The whole interior of the appendix is only big enough to admit a medium sized darning needle. Nobody knows what it is there for, but it must have been useful at some time. It is a case of the survival of the unfit, like the wisdom teeth, which are of so little use to most people, and the tonsils, which cause so much trouble now and then.

The tonsils and the appendix are both unused parts of the body and peculiarly liable to disease because they are not strengthened by use. If inflammation attacks them they are unable to resist. Thus many diseases which have been ascribed to peritonitis or colic or a mysterious providence of some kind have been due to the diseased condition of this little useless organ of the human system, and if the trouble had been discovered in time the appendix could have been removed, and all would have been well.

The remedy, therefore, is not in avoiding grape seeds, which do not cause the trouble, but in keeping as well and as strong as possible, and in case of sudden illness calling a reliable doctor, who will know what the matter is. Somebody once said that most people use a doctor to enable them to sin against the laws of nature with impunity. But that is a bad use for him.

Excellent Advice to a Young Wife.

Not long ago a bride of a few weeks was complaining of her husband's ways to an older married friend. "I knew he did some things that I did not like, but I thought he would give them up after we were married," she complained. "Now look here, Annie," said the worldly-wise friend. "If you have picked up a crooked stick don't let the world know it, but set to work to straighten it out. It will be slow work; you can't do it suddenly, because if you try harsh measures it will break in your hands. Try gentle pressure and pursuasion; be sure that you are yourself perfectly straight and sincere, and a year from now you will have a different story to tell." Certainly excellent advice, that many a young wife might take home to her heart.

Free Pills.

Send your address to H. E. Bucklen & Co., Chicago, and get a free sample box of Dr. King's New Life Pills. A trial will convince you of their merits. These pills are easy in action and are particularly effective in the cure of Constipation and Sick Headache. For Malaria and Liver troubles they have been proved invaluable. They are guaranteed to be perfectly free from every deleterious substance and to be purely vegetable. They do not weaken by their action, but by giving tone to stomach and bowels greatly invigorate the system. Regular size 25c. per box. Sold by B. O'Connor & Sons.

Nearly a Mile a Minute.

In the last five years the wheelman has caught and passed the horse, and now strives to put the record for a mile down in one minute. Last fall, E. E. Anderson, of St. Louis, rode a mile, paced by a locomotive, in 1.03. The track upon which he rode was a narrow board walk, which compelled the rider to keep his wits about him. This ride has never been eqnaled, the fastest time on a regulation track, with multicycle pacing, 1.39 2-5. The first man to ride a mile under two minutes was John S. Johnston, who did 1.56 3-5 in 1892, at Independence, Ia. Johnston was paced by a running horse hitched to a sulky. The time was so phenomenally fast that for over a year there were few who would believe Johnston's record. Now it is a common thing for a good rider to get below that mark.

Remember this, Housekeepers.

In putting away woolen clothes and furs housekeepers should remember that there are not enough moth balls made to kill moth eggs unless you set fire to the whole lot. What you must be careful to know is that all the eggs are beaten out of the garments before putting them away, then you can safely put the things away with all the foul smelling chemicals you like, for the moths will not bother the chest or trunk. If the moths are in the things when put away you may look to find them in lace work when you take them out in the fall.

Stumped His Toe Against a $442 Gold Nugget.

From the Helena Herald.

Montana's Erickson is a miner living near Hassel, the mining camp located in the vicinity of Diamond Hill mine, Last Friday, while passing through a dry gulch that branches off from the main or St. Louis gulch, he found a nugget of gold that, as nuggets go, was a regular Jumbo. His foot struck a yellowish object lying on the dry sand bar. It emitted a dull sound, different from that made when one's boots collide with a small rock. The nugget was weighed and the estimated value is $442.

—Mr. Isaac Horner, proprietor of the Burton House, Burton, W. Va., and one of the most widely known men in the state was cured of rheumatism after three years of suffering. He says: "I have not sufficient command of language to convey any idea of what I suffered, my physicians told me that nothing conld be done for me and my friends were fully convinced that nothing but death would relieve me of my suffering. In June, 1894, Mr. Evans, then salesman for the Wheeling Drug Co., recommended Chamberlain's Pain Balm. At this time my foot and limb were swollen more than twice there normal size and it seemed to me my leg would burst, but soon after I began using the Pain Balm the swelling began to decrease, the pain to leave, and now I consider that I am entirely cured. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

Instances of the fallacy of the saw that lightning never strikes twice in the same place are continually occurring. The other day at Erath Station, near Abbeville, La., Stanville Theriot was struck and killed by lightning in his home, and two hours later Mrs. Ernest Garie was instantly killed by a bolt in the same house, while she was assisting Mr. Theriot's family in their trouble.

—Hundreds of thousands have been induced to try Chamberlain's Cough Remedy by reading what it has done for others, and having tested its merits for themselves are to-day its warmest friends. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

The Innkeeper's Motto.

A good story is told of Sir Walter Scott. While sitting in his library one day a tall Highlander, who had been building an inn near by, came in and said:

"May it please you, Sir Walter, I am going to call my place 'The Flodden Inn,' and as ye've written a poem on Flodden Field it struck me and the guidwife that ye might gi'e us a line for motto o' the house."

"Have you read the poem?" asked Sir Walter.

"No, sir; I'm nae a reader."

"Then you know nothing about it?"

"Nothin'; but I've heard them say as knows that its a verra fine thing."

"Well, I would advise you take a line from the poem itself."

"An' what'll that be?"

"'Drink, weary traveler, drink and pray.'"

"But my inn's not to be a kirk," said the man, "and the more prayin' there is the less drinkin' there'll be, an' I dinna want that."

"Oh," laughed Sir Walter, "I think I can alter the line to suit you by leaving out one letter, an r."

"How will it be then?"

"'Drink, weary traveler, drink and pay.'"

"Just the verra thing," shouted the man, as he went away delighted. —Tit-Bits.

Odds and Ends.

In twelve days of the maple sugar season in New Hampshire, J. E. Hartford of East Hebron made 2,100 pounds of sugar. He tapped 800 trees.

In a railway collision in North Carolina a four-year-old child at an open car window was thrown out of the window by the shock and escaped injury.

An eighty-year-old man, of Somerville, Me., who for half his life has been partly blind and partly deaf, has recovered his senses in full, without treatment,

Southern Oregon's fruit crop will be a large one, according to indications, and it is said that in the country surrounding Ashland half the population will be required to thin out the fruit on the trees.

Lightning struck the home of Mashall Spring, at Hiram, Me., and set fire to six rooms, besides tearing up a board under Mr. Spring's chair and melting a bronze bracket near which one of his children stood. The whole family escaped unhurt, however.

To Live Without Buying or Selling.

From the Springfield Republican.

A Western man named Gilbert is going to try the experiment of living exclusively upon the products of a small farm near Newton, raising his food and making his clothing. He proposes to neither buy nor sell. Mr. Gilbert was employed as an architect on some of the World's Fair buildings. He has suffered from dyspepsia and nervousness and attributes his illness to the tension of modern life. His sister will be associated with him in his novel enterprise.

A Present-Day Slave Market.

A regular slave mart still exists in many country districts of Finland. Once a year such paupers, lunatics and aged people of each parish as cannot support themselves are put up at public auction and consigned to those families or farmers who will board them at the lowest price offered by the parish authorities. The helpless creatures are made to work as much as possible by their owners, who have the right to chastise them.

Poisoned Blood

These come from poisonous miasms arising **Malaria** from low marshy land and from decaying vegetable matter, which, breathed into the lungs, enter and poison the blood. Keep the blood pure by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and there will be little danger from malaria. The millions take

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills the best family cathartic. easy to operate. 25c.

Nicknames of Presidents.

Washington was nicknamed the Father of His Country, Americus Fabius, the Cincinnatus of the West, Atlas of America, Lovely Georgius (a sarcastic nickname applied by the English soldiery), Flower of the Forest, Deliverer of America, Stepfather of His Country (applied by bitter opponents during his Presidency), and Savior of His Country; Adams was nicknamed Colossus of Independence; Jefferson, Sage of Monticello and Long Tom; Madison, Father of the Constitution; Monroe, Last Cocked Hat; J. Q. Adams, Old Man Eloquent; Jackson, Old Hickory, Big Knife and Sharp Knife, Hero of New Orleans, Gin'ral and Old Hero; Van Buren was Little Magician, Wizard of Kinderhook, Follower in the Footprints, Whiskey Van and King Martin the First; Harrison, Tippecanoe, Old Tip and Washington of the West; Tyler, Young Hickory and Accidental President; Polk, Young Hickory; Taylor, Rough and Ready, Old Buena Vista and Old Zack; Fillmore, the American Louis Philippe; Pierce, Purse; Buchanan, Old Public Functionary, Bachelor President and Old Buck.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Increase in Egypt's Population.

Some very interesting facts are brought to light in the Egyptian Census Report just published. The general increase in the rural population during the last fifteen years has been very nearly thirty per cent. or two per cent. per annum, which is about double the normal rate of increase in British India. The Christian Copts number about half a million, or one-sixteenth of the whole rural population. The Greeks, who are the village usurers and sellers of alcoholic drink, have not increased, but there is a very large increase of other European nationalities.

Try Grain-O!
Try Grain-O!

Ask your Grocer to-day to show you a package of GRAIN-O, the new food drink that takes the place of coffee.

The children may drink it without injury as well as the adult. All who try it, like it. GRAIN-O has that rich seal brown of Mocha or Java, but it is made from pure grains, and the most delicate stomach receives it without distress. ¼ the price of coffee.

15 cents and 25 cents per package. Sold by all grocers.

Tastes like Coffee
Looks like Coffee

GET RICH quickly; send for "300 Inventions Wanted." EDGAR TATE & Co., 245 B'way, N.Y.

ALABASTINE IS WHAT?

A pure, permanent and artistic wall-coating ready for the brush by mixing in cold water.

FOR SALE BY PAINT DEALERS EVERYWHERE.

FREE A Tint Card showing 12 desirable tints, also Alabastine Souvenir Rock sent free to any one mentioning this paper.

ALABASTINE CO., GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

LOST FOR 1000 YEARS.

A Great Find of the Highly Prized Thessalian Marble.

The quarries from which the ancients obtained their highly prized Thessalian or verd marble have been discovered, and are again being worked by an English company. The quarries, which have been lost for more than 1000 years, are in the neighborhood of Larissa, in Thessaly, Greece. The ancient workings are very extensive, there being no fewer than ten quarries, each producing a somewhat different description of marble, proving without a doubt that every variety of this marble found in the ruined palaces and churches of Rome and Constantinople, and likewise in all the mosques and museums of the world came originally from these quarries. In fact, the very quarry from which the famous monoliths of St. Sophia, Constantinople, were obtained can be identified with absolute certainty by the matrices from which they were extracted.

In modern times verd antico marble has only been obtainable by the destruction of some ancient work, and it has, naturally, commanded extraordinarily high prices. As a consequence, a number of ordinary modern greens of Greek, French, Italian and American origin have been described and sold as verd antique marble. No one, however, who is really acquainted with the distinctive character of the genuine material could be deceived by these inferior marbles. Thessalian green is easily distinguished from any other green marble by the following characteristics: It is a "breccla" of angular fragments of light and dark green, with pure statuary white, the whole being cemented together with a brighter green, while the snow white patches usually have their edges tinted off with a delicate fibrous green, radiating to the centre of the white. The cementing material is also of the same fibrous structure.—Philadelphia Record.

State With the Longest Strawberry Season.

There are few sections in the world that have a longer strawberry season than Montana. First the California berries are received. After being in the market at a reasonable price for several weeks they drop out and the famous Hood River berries take their place. The berries from Washington and Oregon extend their visit to Montana until the native berries are in the market. The Montana berries are superior in flavor and are usually from great distances. They remain in the market for about a month, and so between the California, Hood River and native berries, Montana people may eat strawberries, and still not pay hothouse prices for them, for weeks after less favored States have bidden goodby to them.—Helena Independent.

The Partition of Africa.

The lion's share of Africa is owned by France, with 3,500,000 square miles; next comes Great Britain, with 2,250,000; Germany and Portugal, 900,000 square miles each; Italy, 600,000, and Spain, 250,000 square miles.

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents.

Over 400,000 cured. Why not let No-To-Bac regulate or remove your desire for tobacco? Saves money, makes health and manhood. Cure guaranteed. 50 cents and $1.00 at all druggists.

Three women served as judges at the recent election in Wallace, Idaho.

A. M. Priest, Druggist, Shelbyville, Ind., says: "Hall's Catarrh Cure gives the best of satisfaction. Can get plenty of testimonials, as it cures every one who takes it." Druggists sell it, 75c.

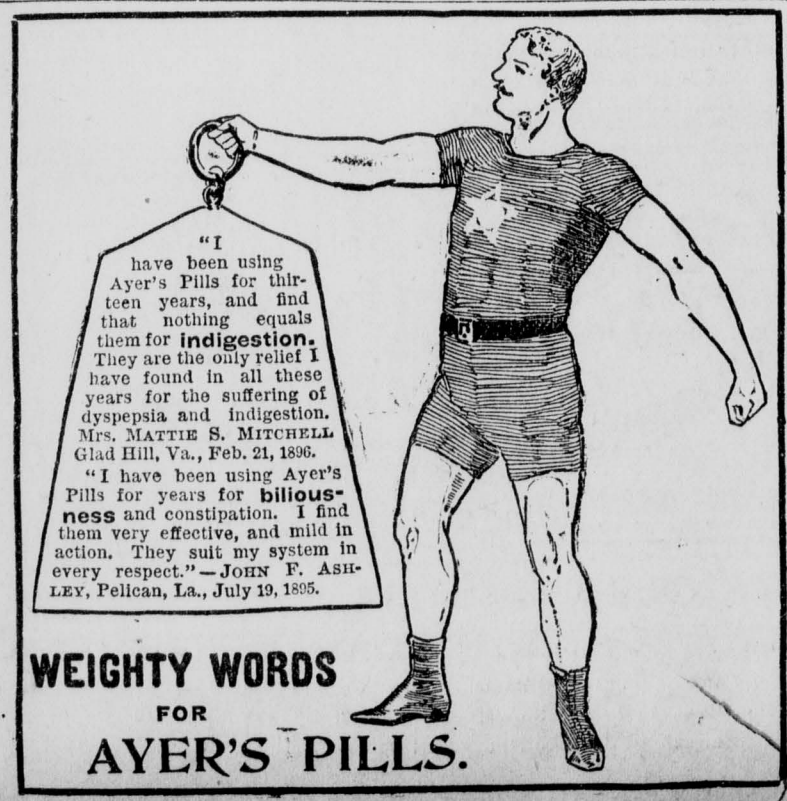
Just try a 10c. box of Cascarets, the finest liver and bowel regulator ever made.

For Whooping Cough, Piso's Cure is a successful remedy.—M. P. DIETER, 67 Throop Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 14, 1894.

When bilious or costive, eat a Cascaret candy cathartic; cure guaranteed; 10c., 25c.

A Child in an Eagle's Talons.

While playing in the yard a large gray eagle swooped down upon a three-year-old child of Samuel Jackson, a farmer residing east of Youngstown, Ohio. The bird sunk its talons into the child and was attempting to carry it away, when two farm hands appeared and clubbed it off.


"I have been using Ayer's Pills for thirteen years, and find that nothing equals them for indigestion. They are the only relief I have found in all these years for the suffering of dyspepsia and indigestion. Mrs. MATTIE S. MITCHELL Glad Hill, Va., Feb. 21, 1896.
"I have been using Ayer's Pills for years for biliousness and constipation. I find them very effective, and mild in action. They suit my system in every respect."—JOHN F. ASHLEY, Pelican, La., July 19, 1895.
WEIGHTY WORDS FOR AYER'S PILLS.

DR. TALMAGE'S SERMON.

SUNDAY'S DISCOURSE BY THE NOTED DIVINE.

Improvidence and Alcoholism Arraigned—Most Overpowering Enemy of the Working People is Strong Drink—A Plea for Earnest Christian Prudence.

Text: "He that earneth wages earneth wages to put into a bag with holes."—Haggai i, 6.

In Persia, under the reign of Darius Hystaspes, the people did not prosper. They made money, but did not keep it. They were like people who have a sack in which they put money, not knowing that the sack is torn or eaten of moths, or in some way made incapable of holding valuables. As fast as the coin was put in one end of the sack it dropped out of the other. It made no difference how much wages they got, for they lost them. "He that earneth wages earneth wages to put it into a bag with holes."

What has become of the billions and billions of dollars in this country paid to the working classes? Some of these moneys have gone for house rent, or the purchase of homesteads, or wardrobe, or family expenses, or the necessities of life, or to provide comforts in old age. What has become of other billions? Wasted in foolish outlay. Wasted at the gaming table. Wasted in intoxicants. Put into a bag with 100 holes.

Gather up the money that the working classes have spent for drink during the last thirty years, and I will build for every workingman a house and lay out for him a garden, and clothe his sons in broadcloth and his daughters in silks, and place at his front door a prancing span of sorrels or bays, and secure him a policy of life insurance, so that the present home may be well maintained after he is dead. The most persistent, most overpowering enemy of the working classes is intoxicating liquor. It is the anarchist of the centuries and has boycotted and is now boycotting the body and mind and soul of American labor. It is to it a worse foe than monopoly and worse than associated capital.

It annually swindles industry out of a large percentage of earnings. It holds out its blastings solicitations to the mechanic or operative on his way to work, and at the noon spell, and on his way home at eventide; on Saturday, when the wages are paid, it snatches a large part of the money that might come into the family and sacrifices it among the saloon keepers. Stand the saloons of this country side by side, and it is carefully estimated that they would reach from New York to Chicago. "Forward, march," says the drink power, "and take possession of the American Nation."

The drink business is pouring its vitriolic and damnable liquids down the throats of hundreds of thousands of laborers, and while the ordinary strikes are ruinous both to employers and employees, I proclaim a strike universal against strong drink, which, if kept up, will be the relief of the working classes and the salvation of the Nation. I will undertake to say that there is not a healthy laborer in the United States who within the next ten years, if he will refuse all intoxicating beverages and be saving, may not become a capitalist on a small scale. Our country in a year spends $1,500,050,000 for drink. Of course the working classes do a great deal of this expenditure. Careful statistics show that the wage earning classes of Great Britain expend in liquors £100,000,000,000 or $500,000,000 a year. Sit down and calculate, oh, workingmen, how much you have expended in these directions. Add it all up. Add up what your neighbors have expended and realize that instead of answering the beck of other people you might have been your own capitalist, When you deplete a workingman's physical energy, you deplete his capital. The stimulated workman gives out before the unstimulated workman. My father said: "I became a temperance man in early life, because I noticed in the harvest field that though I was physically weaker than other workmen, I could hold out longer than they. They took stimulants. I took none." A brickmaker in England gives his experience in regard to this matter among men in his employ. He says, after investigation: "The beer drinker who made the fewest bricks made 659,000, and the abstainer who made the fewest bricks 746,000. The difference in behalf of the abstainer over the indulger, 87,000."

I have no sympathy for skinflint saving, but I plead for Christian prudence. You say it is impossible now to lay up anything for a rainy day. I know it, but we are at the daybreak of National prosperity. Some people think it is mean to turn the gas low when they go out of the parlor. They feel embarrassed if the doorbell rings before they have the hall lighted. They apologize for the plain meal, if you surprise them at the table. Well, it is mean if it is only to pile up a miserly board. But if it be to educate your children, if it be to give more help to your wife when she does not feel strong, if it be to keep your funeral day from being horrible beyond all endurance, because it is to be the disruption and annihilation of the domestic circle—if it be for that, then it is magnificent.

There are those who are kept in poverty because of their own fault. They might have been well off, but they smoked or chewed up their earnings, or they lived beyond their means, while others on the same wages and on the same salaries went on to competency. I know a man who is all the time complaining of his poverty and crying out against rich men while he himself keeps two dogs and chews and smokes and is full to the chin with whisky and beer. Wilkins Micawber said to David Copperfield: "Copperfield, my boy, £1 income, expenses, 20s. 6d.; result, misery. But, Copperfield, my boy, £1 income; expenses, 19s. 6d.; result, happiness." But, O workingman, take your morning dram, and your noon dram, and your evening dram, and spend everything you have over for tobacco and excursions, and you insure poverty for yourself and your children forever!

If by some generous fiat of the capitalists of this country or by a new law of the Government of the United States twenty-five per cent. or fifty per cent. or 100 per cent. were added to the wages of the working classes of America, it would be no advantage to hundreds of thousands of them unless they stopped strong drink. Aye, until they quit that evil habit the more money the more ruin, the more wages the more holes in the bag.

My plea is to those working people who are in a discipleship to the whisky bottle, the beer jug and the wine flask. And what I say to them will not be more appropriate to the working classes than to the business classes and the literary classes and the professional classes and all classes, and not with the people of one age more than of all ages. Take one good square look at the suffering of the man whom strong drink has enthralled and remember that toward that goal multitudes are running. The disciple of alcoholism suffers the loss of self respect. Just as soon as a man wakes up and finds that he is the captive of strong drink, he feels demeaned. I do not care how recklessly he acts. He may say, "I don't care;" he does care. He cannot look a pure man in the eye unless it is with positive force of resolution. Three-fourths of his nature is destroyed; his self-respect is gone; he says things he would not otherwise say; he does things he would not otherwise do. When a man is nine-tenths gone with strong drink, the first thing he wants to do is to persuade you that he can stop any time he wants to. He cannot. The Philistines have bound him hand and foot, and shorn his locks, and put out his eyes, and are making him grind in the mill of a great horror. He cannot stop. I will prove it. He knows that his course is bringing ruin upon himself. He loves himself. If he could stop, he would. He knows his course is bringing ruin upon his family. He loves them. He would stop if he could. He cannot. Perhaps he could three months or a year ago; not now. Just ask him to stop for a month. He cannot—he knows he cannot, so he does not try.

God only knows what the drunkard suffers. Pain flies on every nerve, and travels every muscle, and gnaws every bone, and burns with every flame, and stings with every poison, and pulls at him with every torture. What reptiles crawl over his sleeping limbs. What fiends stand by his midnight pillow. What groans tear his ear. What horrors shiver through his soul. Talk of the rack, talk of the inquisition, talk of the funeral pyre, talk of the crushing Juggernaut—he feels them all at once. Have you ever been in the ward of the hospital where these inebriates are dying, the stench of their wounds driving back the attendants, their voices sounding through the night? The keeper comes up and says: "Hush, now be still. Stop making all this noise." But it is effectual only for a moment, for as soon as the keeper is gone they begin again: "O God! O God! Help! Help! Drink! Give me drink! Help! Take them off me! Take them off me! O O God!" And then they shriek, and they rave, and they pluck out their hair by handfuls and bite their nails into the quick, and then they groan, and they shriek, and they blaspheme, and they ask the keepers to kill them—"Stab me! Smother me! Strangle me! Take the devils off me!" Oh, it is no fancy sketch. That thing is going on now all up and down the land, and I tell you further that this is going to be the death that some of you will die. I know it. I see it coming.

Again the inebriate suffers through the loss of home. I do not care how much he loves his wife and children, if this passion for strong drink has mastered him he will do the most outrageous things, and if he could not get drink in any other way he would sell his family into eternal bondage. How many homes have been broken up in that way no one but God knows. Oh, is there anything that will so destroy a man for this life and damn him for the life that is to come? Do not tell me that a man can be happy when he knows that he is breaking his wife's heart and clothing his children with rags. Why, there are on the roads and streets of this land to-day little children, barefooted, unwashed and unkempt, want on every patch of their faded dress and on every wrinkle of their prematurely old countenances, who would have been in churches to-day and as well clad as you are but for the fact that rum destroyed their parents and drove them into the grave. Oh, rum, thou foe of God, thou despoiler of homes, thou recruiting officer of the pit, I hate thee.

But my subject takes a deeper tone, and that is that the unfortunate of whom I speak suffers from the loss of the soul. The Bible intimates that in the future world, if we are unforgiven here, our bad passions and appetites, unrestrained, will go along with us and make our torment there. So that, I suppose, when an inebriate wakes up in that world he will feel an infinite thirst consuming him. Now, down in this world, although he may have been very poor, he could beg or he could steal five cents with which to get that which would slake his thirst for a little while, but in eternity where is the rum to come from?

Oh, the deep, exhausting, exasperating, everlasting thirst of the drunkard in hell! Why, if a fiend came up to earth for some infernal work in a grogshop and should go back taking on its wing just one drop of that for which the inebriate in the lost world longs, what excitement would it make there! Put that one drop from off the fiend's wing on the tip of the tongue of the destroyed inebriate, let the liquid brightness just touch it, let the drop be very small, if it only have in it the smack of alcoholic drink; let that drop just touch the lost inebriate in the lost world, and he would spring to his feet and cry: "That is rum, aha! That is rum!" And it would wake up the echoes of the damned: "Give me rum! Give me rum! Give me rum!" In the future world I do not believe that it will be the absence of God that will make the drunkard's sorrow. I do not believe it will be the absence of light. I do not believe that it will be the absence of holiness. I think it will be the absence of rum. Oh, "Look not upon the wine when it is red, when it moveth itself aright in the cup, for at the last it biteth like a serpent, and it stingeth like an adder."

I verily believe that although you feel grappling at the roots of your tongues an almost omnipotent thirst, if you will give your heart to Gok, he will help you by His grace to conquer. Try it. It is your last chance. I have looked oft upon the desolation. Sitting next to you in our religious assemblages there are a good many people in awful peril, and judging from ordinary circumstances there is not one chance in five thousand that they will get clear of it. There are men in every congregation from Sabbath to Sabbath of whom I must make the remark that if they do not change their course within ten years they will, as to their bodies, lie down in drunkards' graves, and as to their souls, lie down in a drunkard's perdition. I know that is an awful thing to say, but I cannot help saying it.

Oh, beware! You have not yet been captured. Beware! Whether the beverage be poured in golden chalice or pewter mug in the foam at the top, in white letters, let there be spelled out to your soul. "Beware!" When the books of judgment are open, and 10,000,000 drunkards come up to get their doom, I want you to bear witness that I, in the fear of God and in love for your soul, told you, with all affection and with all kindness, to beware of that which has already exerted its influence upon your family, blowing out some of its light—a premonition of the blackness of darkness forever.

Oh, if you could only hear intemperance with drunkards' bones drumming on the head of the liquor cask the dead march of immortal souls, methinks the very glance of a wine cup would make you shudder, and the color of the liquor would make you think of the blood of the soul, and the foam on the top of the cup would remind you of the froth on the maniac's lip, and you would kneel down and pray God that, rather than your children should become captives of this evil habit, you would like to carry them out some bright spring day to the cemetery and put them away to the last sleep, until at the call of the south wind the flowers would come up all over the grave—sweet prophecies of the resurrection. God has a balm for such a wound, but what flower of comfort ever grew on a drunkard's sepulcher?

Cowards at the Paris Horror.

The inquiry into the fire at the Charity Bazaar in Paris shows that the men showed a great deal of cowardice, striking women and taking from them their means of preservation.

THE SABBATH SCHOOL

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COMMENTS FOR JUNE 6.

Lesson Text: "Sins of the Tongue," James iii., 1-13—Golden Text: "Keep Thy Tongue From Evil, and Thy Lips From Speaking Guile," Ps. xxxiv.,—Comments

1. "My brethren, be not many masters, knowing that we shall receive the greater condemnation." The R. V. says "teachers" instead of "masters." Although the word is translated "masters" about forty-five out of sixty-five time, yet it is "teacher" in John iii., 2; Eph. iv., 11, etc. In Luke ii., 46, it is "doctors." The verb "didasko" is always translated "teach" or "taught." The injunction, therefore, seems to be that we are to bear in mind that the position of a teacher is one of such responsibility that we hardly dare to covet it. Yet if our Lord choose us and send us forth, no matter in what capacity, His grace is sufficient for us. Happy are those in whom He lives and speaks. "Who teacheth like Him?" (Job xxxvi., 22.)

2. "For in many things we offend all. If any man offend not in word, the same is a perfect man and able also to bridle the whole body." The R. V. says, "In many things we all stumble." And yet the ascription in Jude xxiv., R. V., is, "Now unto Him that is able to guard you from stumbling and to set you before the presence of His glory without blemish." If we would but trust Him, who alone of all men never stumbled, never sinned in thought, word or deed, He would keep us from stumbling, for He is able. "Thine is the power, O Lord." The difficulty is all on our side. He says, "I would, but ye would not."

3, 4. Here we have a great creature, the horse managed by the driver by means of a small bit in his mouth, and we have a mighty ship managed by its governor by means of a very small helm. We might consider the smallness of that which in either case controlled the large body, or we might consider the driver or governor controlling. In Ps. xxxii., 9, we are instructed not to be like a horse or mule, without understanding, whose mouth must be held in with bit and bridle. But some horses and mules have understanding, and I believe that some have more than their drivers. We are not warned against such. The great thing is to have a good governor and to be absolutely under his control.

5. "Even so the tongue is a little member and boasteth great things. Behold how great a matter a little fire kindleth." Therefore we are admonished, "Keep thy tongue from evil and thy lips from speaking guile" (Ps. xxxiv. 13.) And we are reminded that there is not a word in our tongue but He knoweth it altogether. (Ps. cxxxix., 4). "Death and life are in the power of the tongue," therefore "whoso keepeth his mouth and his tongue keepeth his soul from troubles" (Prov. xviii,, 21; xxi., 23).

6. "And the tongue is a fire, a world of iniquity, and it is set on fire of hell." Perhaps some have seen and heard fearful things from the tongue, but have not considered these things as indications of the state of affairs in hell. This is the word "ge-enna," the place of burning, and is used only by our Lord except in this one instance. "Out of the abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh" (Math. xii., 34), and if satan has control of the heart we may expect the tongue to smell of fire and brimstone.

7, 8. While every kind of creature can be tamed, the tongue is untamable, an unruly evil full of deadly poison. This, of course, describes the worse phase of the tongue that has only the natural, unrenewed heart behind it, but the possibilities of fearful manifestations are in every unrenewed heart. Flattery, mischief and vanity, backbiting, deceit and lying, are all in a wicked tongue (Ps. v., 9; x., 7; xv., 3; lii., 4; lxxviii., 36), or in the heart that is back of the tongue, for "the heart is deceitful above all things and desperately wicked" (Jer. xvii., 9). And "out of the heart proceed evil thoughts, murders, adulteries, fornications, thefts, false witness, blasphemies" (Math. xv., 19). This is our Lord's own testimony, and He alone knows the heart.

9. "Therewith bless we God, even the Father, and therewith curse we men which are made after the similitude of God." It does not seem possible that the same tongue could bless God and curse man. The tongue with only the natural heart back of it can curse, but the natural heart cannot truly bless God. What have we here then, a new heart which blesses God, and the old heart which is prone to cursing, and each using the same tongue? It looks even so, and, according to the Scriptures, is so.

10. "Out of the same mouth proceedeth blessing and cursing. My brethren, these things ought not so to be." These sadly true things are a dishonor to Christ and should not continue. If we have received the Lord Jesus Christ and have thus a new and divine nature (II Pet. i., 4) the Spirit of God, whose temple we now are, jealously desireth us and liveth in us that we may not do the things which we otherwise would if controlled by the carnal mind (Jas. iv., 5, R. V.; Gal. v., 16, 17, R. V.). Inasmuch as the Lord Jesus is able to subdue all things unto Himself and will do it in due time (Phil. iii., 21; I Cor. xv., 28), He is surely able to subdue in us, and keep subdued, even if He does not in this life cast it wholly out, that old sinful nature which was born in us. Let us yield fully to Him, crying, "Thine is the power."

11, 12. "Doth a fountain send forth at the same place sweet water and bitter? Can the fig tree, my brethren, bear olive berries? Either a vine figs? So can no fountain both yield salt water and fresh." Both trees and fountains produce only after their kind, and if our words or actions are not right before God it is because of an evil root or source or fountain within us. Jesus said that the water which He gives would be in us a well of water springing upon into everlasting life (John iv., 14). He Himself is the fountain (Jer. ii., 13).

13. "Who is a wise man and imbued with knowledge among you? Let him show out of a good conversation his works with meekness of wisdom." On to the end of the chapter we have impressed upon us that the heavenly wisdom, which is none other than Christ Himself, when allowed to control us, will be first pure, then peaceable, gentle, easy to be intreated, etc. Everything like envy, strife or confusion is from the devil. According to (Isa. xxxii., 17,) "The work of righteousness, shall be peace, and the effect (service) of righteousness, quietness and assurance forever." Our Lord Jesus is the Prince of Peace; He is our peace; at His birth the angel said, "Peace on earth," and we, His messenger, are to preach peace (Isa. ix.,6, 7; Eph. ii., 14; Luke ii., 14; Acts x., 36), believing that the time will come when of the increase of His government and peace upon the throne of David there shall be no end; nation shall not lift up sword against Nation, neither shall they learn war any more.—Lesson Helper.

Money in Clothing.

Clothing to the amount of $2,205,000,000 is made annually in the United States and Europe.

Children's Column

The Toys Talk of the World.

"I should like," said the vase from the china-store,
"To have seen the world a little more.

"When they carried me here I was wrapped up tight,
But they say it is really a lovely sight."

"Yes," said the little plaster bird,
"That is exactly what I have heard.

"There are thousands of trees, and oh, what a sight
It must be when the candles are all alight."

The fat top rolled on his other side;
"It is not in the least like that," he cried.

"Except myself and the kite and ball,
None of you know of the world at all.

"There are houses, and pavements hard and red,
And everything spins around," he said.

"Sometimes it goes slowly, and sometimes fast,
And often it stops with a bump at last."

The wooden donkey nodded his head:
"I had heard the world was like that," he said.

The kite and the ball exchanged a smile,
But they did not speak; it was not worth while.

—Katharine Pyle in St. Nicholas.

Puzzled Over Sounds.

Any one who has heard the megaphone must have wondered at the extraordinary power of increasing sound that is produced by form, and I would like to call attention to one point in connection with cutting dogs' ears that I do not remember to have seen mentioned anywhere, that is, from an acoustic standpoint, says a contributor to Our Animal Friends.

I have lately purchased a small Yorkshire terrier, imported from England only a few months ago. Its ears were clipped in England, after what the seller of the dog declared to be "the very latest style."

The ears were first clipped and then stiffened up, with three effects on the dog:

First, that the buzz of a bee or fly causes him to retreat under cover of safety.

Second, that he ducks his head when about to be patted, a sure sign of the length of time the pain of the operation must have lasted.

Third, (an effect I had not expected), that he has absolutely no idea of the direction of sound.

In the ears of a mastiff, any one who observes the shell-like form of the ear-opening may easily imagine the immense power of such a trumpet-like instrument to increase the volume of sound. A change in the acoustical arrangement of the flap of the ear would necessarily entirely puzzle and bewilder the owner as to the direction of sound, and this one point on ear cutting would seem of itself to condemn the practice.

White Elephants.

Every time the circus comes around and the big bright posters advertise a genuine white elephant there is more or less discussion as to whether there really is such a thing as a white elephant in captivity in this country. Every one knows that white elephants have long been worshiped in Burmah and Siam. The people of those countries believe that when a king dies his soul goes into the body of a white elephant, and for this reason every white elephant that is captured is at once purchased by the king and kept in the royal court, where it is attended by devoted natives and worshiped as a god. The hunter who is fortunate enough to capture a white elephant can get almost any price he wishes for it, together with many titles of nobility. In some cases he is paid as much in silver as he is able to push with his little finger along the smooth surface of a table. It is said that a shrewd Chinaman who had a white elephant to sell practiced for weeks the art of pushing heavy weights with his little finger, and when he came to sell his elephant he obtained a fabulous sum of money for it.

A white elephant is not pure white. Its body is a muddy gray, and it has a pink color about the ears. Usually, also, its hoofs are white.

Only two or three white elephants ever have been brought to this country. One of them, owned by Barnnm, the showman, perished in a fire at Bridgeport, Conn. The other is a young animal brought to this country about two years ago, and now being exhibited about the country.—Chicago Record.

Caught an Eavesdropper.

When General Gordon was a lad at school he was as mischievous as most boys; indeed, more so. The following story is told of him by Dr. Bixby, who was at one time at school with him. When the boys had done anything wrong they were shut in a large, barely furnished room, and set to write lines from a Latin author.

One of the most frequent visitors to this room was the late general, and he used frequently to be annoyed by the boys who were free coming to the door, and jeering at him through the keyhole, telling him what a fine afternoon it was, and inviting him to come out and "lick" them.

Though he could not oblige them in the former, he resolved to do his best for them in the latter particular. He borrowed a large garden syringe from the gardener, and taking it with him the next time he was sent to write lines, went round to the various desks, and sucked up the ink into the syringe.

Several other boys were in durance vile with him, and they eagerly awaited the approach of their tormentors.

By and by they heard stealthy footsteps coming down the passage. Nearer and nearer they came, and at last halted outside the door. "They're peeping through the keyhole," whispered the future general, and, placing the syringe at the keyhole, he squirted the contents through with all the energy he could muster.

There was a smothering exclamation of disgust, and then an appalling silence. Then someone fumbled with the handle of the door; it opened, and in stalked the head master, his face black with wrath, and his once immaculate shirt front black with ink.—Weekly Telegraph.

A Kiss From General Grant.

One day in the latter part of September, 1873, a telegram reached the little village of Plymouth, Ohio, saying that President Grant would pass through that town on the 4.20 train bound for the West. I was then a plump, rosy-cheeked lass of twelve, and I heard the news just as school was dismissed.

Hastening home, I obtained permission of my grandmother, with whom I was living at that time, to go to the depot and get a peep at the great man, if possible. A large crowd of men, principally old soldiers, already had gone to the station, and I lost no time in following. As I was running along, fearful of being late, a neighbor lady suggested that I present the president with a bouquet of flowers. I was delighted with the happy thought, and in a very few moments she had arranged for me a large, beautiful bouquet of bright-colored geraniums, marigolds, nasturtiums and other old fashioned but sweet-scented flowers. Hurrying on, I soon met a schoolmate and persuaded her to accompany me.

The train was in when we reached the depot and General Grant stood on the rear platform of the rear car, grasping the hands of one after another of his old comrades and admirers who crowded around him, and greeting one and all with smiles and pleasant words. My friend and I were somewhat abashed at the large crowd of men, but soon some of them noticed us with our flowers and assisted us to the car steps. I was in the lead, and when I came within reach of the president I bashfully presented him with my bouquet.

He took it, thanked me, and then reached down and kissed me on my lips—a good, hearty smack, too. Of course I was greatly surprised, but also greatly pleased, at this unexpected honor, and although more than twenty-three years have passed since that day, "time has not dimmed the memory of that kiss," which has always been regarded as my most illustrious kiss. My companion was treated in the same manner, and two happier and prouder little maidens than we were did not exist in the United States at that time.

Such incidents may have been of common occurrence with General Grant. I know not, but I do know that he possessed not only the heart of a brave soldier, but a genial and appreciative heart as well, and the little unknown country girl, with her nosegay of simple home-grown flowers, was treated as gallantly by the great soldier as though she had been the daughter of a queen and had presented him with a bouquet of the most costly exotics.—Louise Strong Culp, in Chicago Record.

Railroad Bridge to Cost $5,000,000.

Travelers who have had occasion to go West from New Orleans have a disagreeable recollection of the slow and stuffy transfer over the Mississippi river. A recent dispatch from San Francisco states: "The Southern Pacific company is making arrangements to build a bridge to cost $5,000,000 across the Mississippi river at New Orleans. 'We have had this expensive undertaking in mind for some time,' said Vice President Fred Croker. 'A bridge company will be incorporated to build and operate it and the Illinois Central, Texas and Pacific and Louisville & Nashville roads will become members of that company in partnership with the Southern Pacific. The plan will do away with the transfer of freight and passengers across the Mississippi.'"

PHYSICIANS BAFFLED.

Prof. R. S. Bowman, Instructor of Natural Science in Hartsville College, Cured of a Severe Illness by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People After Physicians Failed.

From the Republican, Columbus, Ind.

Prof. R. S. Bowman, the able instructor of natural science in the famous Hartsville (Ind.) College, is well and favorably known, not only as an educator, but also as a minister of the gospel, as for a number of years he was pastor of the United Brethren church at Charlotte, Mich., before coming to Hartsville.

PROF. R. S. BOWMAN.

Some time ago he had a severe illness which was cured almost miraculously. A reporter hearing of this, interviewed him regarding his experience. Prof. Bowman was in the midst of his work when the reporter called, but he cheerfully gave him a hearing.

"A year ago last fall," said the professor, "I broke down with nervous exhaustion, and was unable to properly attend to my duties. I tried different physicians but with no relief, and also used many different proprietary medicines, spending almost fifty dollars for these medicines alone. I then succumbed to a seige of the grip in the middle of winter, and was left in a much worse condition. My kidneys were fearfully disordered, and my digestion became very poor. I was indeed in a bad condition.

"A minister in conference learning of my condition advised me to tried Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. I had heard much about the wonderful curative powers of this medicine, but it was with reluctance that I was finally persuaded to try it, as it seemed that nothing could do me any good. However, I procured three boxes of pills and took them strictly according to directions. By the time the last dose was taken I was almost cured, and in better health than I had been for years. I continued using the pills awhile longer and was entirely cured. I can cheerfully recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

Such was Professor Bowman's wonderful story, which was fully endorsed by the following affidavit:

HARTSVILLE, Ind., March 16, 1897.

I affirm that the above accords with the facts in my case.

R. W. BOWMAN.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 16th day of March, 1897.

LYMAN J. SCUDDER, *Notary Public.*

STATE OF INDIANA, *ss.*

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People contain all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are sold in boxes (never in loose form, by the dozen or hundred) at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50, and may be had of all druggists or directly by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

Judicious Expenditures Cause Big Returns

To the merchant who is happy if he can sell his goods at an increase of ten to twenty per cent. over the cost, how almost incredible must it seem that typewriting machines and bicycles, which cost from about sixteen to twenty-five dollars to manufacture, can be sold for $100—or even $50—each?

What machines are more universally used to-day than these two, excepting the sewing machine?

How hard the merchant struggles for his ten per cent. profit while the typewriting machine and the bicycle sell at a price which is from four to six times the cost of manufacture.

Judicious and continuous advertising has made this possible.

Treatment of Lightning Stroke.

Professor Oliver Lodge writes to the Liverpool Post to warn the public against the notion that a lightning stroke is necessarily fatal. It stops the vital organs, he says, but it rarely destroys them. If respiration can be maintained artificially for a sufficient time there is a fair chance that the heart will resume its suspended action and that the stricken man will recover. The practical outcome of this is never to pronounce a lightning struck person dead until the well-known method of resuscitation from drowning has been practiced upon the corpse for two or three hours. Experienced has justified this teaching both in America and in France, where it has been strenuously urged and practiced by Dr. d' Arsonval. This is a matter of great importance. Comparatively few people are killed by lightning in this country, but it seems probable enough, if we are to believe Professor Lodge, that the number could be still further reduced if artificial respiration were practiced.

A Queer Friendship.

While visiting in Herefordshire last week I noticed a curious instance of a wild duck having become on friendly terms with a pair of wood pigeons. As I had never heard of such a thing before I venture to send you an account of the circumstances. A pair of domesticated wild ducks were brought up on a pond last year, and during the winter the duck was accidentally shot by some one. The mallard remained on the pond, but seemed very unhappy, and used to fly around repeatedly, as if looking for his mate. Some two months ago the mallard was frequently seen to be flying around in company with one or two wood pigeons, and would accompany them to the surrounding fields and walk about with them while they fed. Every now and then it would take a flight with them when they rose.

The wood pigeons have established themselves in an oak tree overhanging the pond, and are evidently going to nest there. They have been seen to start off on a flight from the tree, and the mallard would at once rise from the pond and join them, when they would fly round and chase one another as if in play. The wood pigeons frequently visit the garden close by, and have lately been observed feeding on some green peas which are growing there. The mallard walks about the garden with them. At the bottom of the garden is a stone wall about three feet high, with a broad, flat top, and the wood pigeons frequently fly from the garden and perch on the wall; the mallard has been seen to do the same, waddling about on the wall and seeming on the best possible terms with them.—The Field.

To Live Without Buying or Selling.

A Western man named Gilbert is going to try the experiment of living exclusively upon the products of a small farm near Newton, raising his food and making his clothing. He proposes to neither buy nor sell. Mr. Gilbert was employed as an architect on some of the World's Fair buildings. He has suffered from dyspepsia and nervousness, and attributes his illness to the tension of modern life. His sister will be associated with him in his novel enterprise.—Springfield Republican.

Zebra Culture.

On several South African farms experiments have been tried with Burchell's zebra. The zebras become as tame as ponies, and are readily broken in for draught work. The object of their tamers has been to breed a mule which, like the zebra, is proof against the tsetse-fly. The zebras themselves run well enough in a mule team, though they cannot stand overdriving.—The Spectator.

Shake Into Your Shoes

Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It cures painful, swollen, smarting feet, and instantly takes the sting out of corns and bunions. It's the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Allen's Foot-Ease makes tight-fitting or new shoes feel easy. It is a certain cure for sweating, callous and hot, tired, aching feet. Try it to-day. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores. By mail for 25c. in stamps. Trial package FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

Fits permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free DR. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

To keep the pores open is essential to health. Glenn's Sulphur Soap does this. Of druggists. Hill's Hair & Whisker Dye, black or brown, 50c.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reducing inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle.

CASCARETS stimulate liver, kidneys and bowels. Never sicken, weaken or gripe; 10c.

DRUNKARDS CAN BE SAVED.

The craving for drink is a disease, a marvellous cure for which has been discovered called "Anti-Jag," which makes the inebriate lose all taste for strong drink without knowing why, as it can be given secretly in tea, coffee, soup and the like.

If "Anti-Jag" is not kept by your druggist send one dollar to the Renova Chemical Co., 66 Broadway, New York, and it will be sent postpaid, in plain wrapper, with full directions how to give secretly. **Information mailed free.**

SILOS
HOW TO BUILD ASK
WILLIAMS MFG. CO., KALAMAZOO, MICH.

ADVERTISING IN THIS PAPER PAYS. NYNU—22.

PENSIONS, PATENTS, CLAIMS.
JOHN W. MORRIS, WASHINGTON, D. C.
Late Principal Examiner U. S. Pension Bureau.
3 yrs. in last war, 15 adjudicating claims, atty. since.

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

Laugh at the Sun Drink HIRES Rootbeer
Keep Cool-Drink HIRES Rootbeer
Keep Well-Drink HIRES Rootbeer.
Quenches your thirst HIRES Rootbeer.

RADWAY'S PILLS,

Always Reliable, Purely Vegetable.

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse and strengthen. RADWAY'S PILLS for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Dizziness, Vertigo, Costiveness, Piles,

SICK HEADACHE, FEMALE COMPLAINTS, BILIOUSNESS, INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, CONSTIPATION AND All Disorders of the LIVER.

Observe the following symptoms, resulting from diseases of the digestive organs: Constipation, inward piles, fullness of blood in the head, acidity of the stomach, nausea, heartburn, disgust of food, fullness of weight of the stomach, sour eructations, sinking or fluttering of the heart, choking or suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, dimness of vision, dots or webs before the sight, fever and dull pain in the head, deficiency of perspiration, yellowness of the skin and eyes, pain in the side, chest, limbs, and sudden flushes of heat, burning in the flesh.

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system of all of the above-named disorders.

Price **25 cts.** a box. Sold by druggists or sent by mail.

Send to **DR. RADWAY & CO.**, lock box 365, New York, for book of Advice.

ROOFING Use our Metal Shingles, Fire-Proof, Durable. Catalogue Free MONTROSS & CO., Camden, N. J.

DIMOCK & CO.

Members New York Stock Exchange,

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STOCKS, COTTON, GRAIN, &c.

66 Broadway, N. Y. City

PRIVATE WIRE TO CHICAGO.

Commissions on purchase or sale of Stocks and Bonds 1-8 per cent., on Grain 1-16 cent per bushel, and on Cotton $6.25 per 100 bales.

Margins on Stocks and Bonds from 5 per cent. upward, according to the character of the security, on Grain 5 cents a bushel, and on Cotton $2.00 per bale.

Information furnished upon application regarding securities listed upon the N. Y. Stock Exchange.

Orders promptly executed and notice sent by wire if desired.

Synopsis Weekly Letter
Saturday, May 29th, 1897.

THE DINGLEY ACCOUNTS IN THE SENATE CLEARING HOUSE don't balance, and the States which were left out in the distribution of boodle are kicking. * * * *

THE AMERICAN GOSPEL OF RETALIATION, euphemism for reciprocity, is making baleful progress. Germany, Canada and Argentina have already been heard from. The products and manufactures of the United States will be taxed or tabooed. * * * *

OUR COMMERCE HAS THE FEVER AND AGUE. Just now it is in the fever stage. Our unnatural imports are the most enormous known. They are the result of no healthy demand. They are gambling guesses at the effect of the Dingley Bill. * * * *

THE HIPPODROMING LEGISLATURE OF ILLINOIS has made a new acrobatic record. Within a single week its Senate both defeated and passed the Chicago Gas Consolidation bill, in each case by a vote of about two to one.

THE CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE UPON THE STOCK EXCHANGE goes merrily on. * * * * There has been some appearance of activity in the market, with fairly large purchases, especially of the grangers, extensive covering of shorts, and the exhibition of considerable bullish feeling. There is no foundation for a permanent bull market. No matter how promising its appearance it is as diaphanous as a soap bubble. Prosperity is not coming by way of the Stock Market, and it is never coming until the people are allowed to receive and spend the proceeds of their labor. There may be an advance, more or less sustained, based upon a plethora of token currency, but there is a panic in store for this currency, either through the sharp contraction of its retirement, or the chaos which will follow its otherwise inevitable non-redemption.

THE WHEAT MARKET is pursuing its obvious downward course in the usually oscillating manner. The constantly changing statistics are harmless when used to explain the past, but dangerous when used to interpret the future of the market.

WE INVITE ACCOUNTS from rational people who can appreciate intelligent treatment. We are glad to mail our letters to those who care for them.

Respectfully,
DIMOCK & CO.

CANDY CATHARTIC Cascarets CURE CONSTIPATION

REGULATE THE LIVER

10¢ 25¢ 50¢ ALL DRUGGISTS

ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEED to cure any case of constipation. Cascarets are the Ideal Laxative, never grip or gripe, but cause easy natural results. Sample and booklet free. Ad. STERLING REMEDY CO., Chicago, Montreal, Can., or New York. 217.

"THE CLEANER 'TIS, THE COSIER 'TIS." WHAT IS HOME WITHOUT SAPOLIO

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE, - - Editor & Proprietor.

THE ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR,.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS,.....50
THREE MONTHS,.....25

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa. as second-class matter.

TROUGH CREEK.

B. F. Fink was a Sunday visitor to the valley.

Frank Ginter, of Altoona, is visiting in the valley.

Wheat, rye and clover are making a good showing.

'Squire Shaffer got quite a shaking up recently by being thrown from a wagon.

Rev. Metler preached the Memorial sermon at Harmony. It was considered by all a very able sermon.

Our supervisor has given us word that he will work on the roads all this week, which is a good idea to save time in notifying.

We had a potato merchant in the valley who had the conscience to offer 10 cents per bushel delivered. The farmers didn't deliver.

S. P. Alleman, of Juniata, is visiting his chum, W. W. Wright. Mr. Alleman reports times still dull in the shops, only forty hours work a week.

Our opinion is that there will not be a full crop of apples. Peaches promise well, but trees are few. The recent frosts told badly on the grapes.

J. Frank Wright informs us that out of the forty-five Huntingdon county boys who went to the army when he did and stayed their full time out, only four are living.

We see in the court proceedings that the place of holding elections in the Calvin district has been changed from Sheridan schoolhouse (which is near the center of the district) to the P. O. S. of A. hall which is located in the southern suburbs of Calvin. This move strikes us as a little selfish to compel some of the folks in the upper end to travel 5½ miles instead of 3½ miles. We know some folks in the upper end who would not have asked the like.

THREE SPRINGS.

John Cohick is breaking ground for the erection of a new stable.

Barbara Hampson, of this place, was awarded a pension of $8 a month.

Humphrey Chilcote, of Hare's valley, visited friends and relatives in this place recently.

Reuben Chilcote, of Smith valley, visited M. Chilcote and sisters the first of the week.

Shade Booher, of Cromwell township, is cutting stone for the works at the Mineral spring.

There have been about three thousand P. R. R. ties shipped from this place the past ten days.

J. M. Cutshall, esq., and wife, of Springfield township, spent Memorial Day in this place.

Mrs. Mary Ann Madden, of Springfield township, visited friends in this place the past week.

W. W. Palmer, of Hustontown, placed a handsome monument at the grave of Hugh Wilson the past week.

Wilmore Edwards, formerly of this place, but now of Norristown, Pa., is visiting his mother, Mrs. Alice Edwards, of Hudson street.

Z. T. Weight, of Clay township, who has been engaged in the mines at Woodvale, was badly hurt the past week by a loose slip of top coal falling against him.

While attempting to drive in his wagon shed last Friday with a load of bark Michael Brodbeck was caught between the bark and the shed and badly hurt. Mr. Brodbeck was on top the load driving and thought he had plenty of room to ride the load into shed but the space was not sufficient to allow him to pass in unharmed.

Memorial services were conducted at the various country cemeteries by special detail of General Charles Albright Post, No. 483, G. A. R., of this place, in the forenoon. At 2 o'clock P. M. the G. A. R., P. O. S. of A. and the Sunday schools formed in line in front of the G. A. R. hall ahd marched down Ashman street to Hudson, up Hudson to Church, thence to the cemetery. After general decoration of the graves of the fallen heroes, the exercises were opened by the choir singing "The Muffled Drums." Rev. C. T. Dunning, of Huntingdon, was introduced and made an historic impression and appropriate address. Miss Clara Wible, of the Mt. Carmel Sunday school, was then introduced and recited a very impressive recitation. The Mt. Carmel Sunday school deserves special mention for the patriotism manifested on this occasion. Their horses and wagons were beautifully decorated and presented a handsome appearance. The music was furnished by the Mt. Carmel and Three Springs drum corps.

Memorial Day at Marklesburg.

From Nature's store, so bounteous and beautiful,
With tear-dimmed eyes we cull the choicest blooms
And lay them in their purity and fragrance
With loving hands upon our soldiers' tombs."

Never in the history of our patriotic town (thanks to the Matthew G. Isett Post of the G. A. R.) was Memorial Day so sacredly observed as on Saturday last. Truly the graves of our heroic dead were decorated "not only with a tribute beautiful and fragrant, but with a tenderness and devotion born of fraternity, charity and loyalty."

The parade was formed in the following order:

McConahy Drum Corps.
Floral Guard of Honor.
Matthew G. Isett Post, No. 635, G. A. R.
Russellville Band.
Marklesburg Castle, K. G. E.
Marklesburg Band.
Sunday Schools and Citizens.

The marshall's aids were Dr. G. E. Knode and George W. Wallace.

Marching to the east end of town the graves of the soldiers lying in the town cemetery were decorated. The procession then marched to the Reform cemetery. Here the beautiful and impressive ritual of the Grand Army of the Republic was observed, the soldiers' graves decorated and addresses made by Rev. Gray, Post Commander and Rev. Wiest, of the Reform church. The reverend gentlemen paid beautiful tributes to the memory of those who had died in their country's defence, and by their eloquence lifted their hearers to a higher plain of true patriotism and reverence for our country's flag.

Our stores and places of business were closed and all gave the day to the memory of the patriotic dead.

No, not at all! Candor compels us to write that a few people in our country by their actions on Memorial Day say that to them the suffering and death of the Union soldier brought no blessing; for them the nation's flag and the perpetuity of this glorious union has no meaning. Ah, no, they gave no lamb to be slain; to them there was no sacrament of pain!

"O the marching, moaning men;
O the brutal, bellowing guns;
O the gory fields where the land lies red
With the blood of her slaughtered sons!"

A. H. C.

Teachers' Examinations for Huntingdon County--1897.

Spruce Creek, May 31; Warriorsmark, June 1; Franklinville, 2; Shaffersville, 3; Alexandria, 4; McConnellstown, 5; Mapleton, 7; Mill Creek, 8; Union Church, 9; Hawn's, 12; Petersburg, 14; Neff's Mills, 15; Saulsburg, 16; McAlevy's Fort, 17; Cornpropst's Mills, 18; Centre Union, 19; Mt. Union, 23; Shirleysburg, 24; Rockhill, 25; Orbisonia, 28; Shade Gap, 29; Richvale, 30; Three Springs, July 1; Maddensville, 2; Marklesburg, 15; Entriken, 16; Valley, 17; Chestnut Grove, 19; Broad Top City, 20; Cassville, 21; Huntingdon, August 27, (Special).

NOTES.

1. Examinations will begin promptly at 8.30 A. M.

2. Will the secretary kindly see that the room in which examination is to be held is open and in condition for work.

3. Applicants from other counties will present a certificate from their own Co. Superintendent before entering the class.

4. Strangers to the Superintendent will present a letter as to good moral character.

S. G. RUDY,
Co. Supt.

—The Chambersburg *People's Register* of the 21st ult. says:—"During this week great numbers of fat cattle have been shipped out of Washington county, Maryland. Many farmers have fed herds of from ten to thirty head of cattle, and in all five to six thousand cattle were fed in Washington county. The greater proportion of them were bought last fall from shippers who brought them from the Virginias and who are afforded two deals by the operation. Cattle proved a profitable investment this year. They were bought at $2.75 to $3.00 per cwt. and sold at $3.75 to $4.50 per cwt. It is estimated that a farmer could realize at least 75 cents a barrel for corn by feeding it to cattle.

WORKING HOURS INCREASED.

Increased Time and Orders for New Engines Received at the Altoona Shops.

The *Tribune* of yesterday says: Orders were received in the machine shops yesterday placing the various departments on a working basis of nine hours daily, with the exception of Saturday, when the shops will run but five hours. The Juniata shops got orders to work nine hours five days in the week. Along with the welcome news of increased time came orders for new engines. The machine shops received orders for ten new style class P locomotives, while orders for five class L engines were placed at Juniata.

A *Tribune* representative talked with a prominent railway official yesterday in regard to the future industrial prospects in Altoona. He said: "The quota of engines to be built at the machine and Juniata shops during the remainder of the year has been fixed at sixty-five. The Pennsylvania company could get along very nicely without building a single engine this year, but Altoona's lack of other industrial concerns leads the officials to take a friendly interest in the welfare of Pennsylvania railroad workingmen here.

"With sixty-five new engines to build, Altoona ought to get along pretty nicely during the remainder of the year. The running repair work, of course, will go along steadily, and I don't think things will get any worse than they are at present. I rather expect a gradual but perceptible improvement."

A TERRIBLE EXPERIENCE.

Charles McHale Crawls a Quarter of a Mile with His Leg Crushed.

Charles McHale, of Altoona, had a terrible experience Saturday night in the Gallitzin tunnel which resulted in the loss of a leg. The following particulars of the accident we take from the Altoona *Tribune:*

"McHale left this city Saturday evening and went to Gallitzin to attend a dance. About 11.30 o'clock he boarded a freight train to return to this city, at the west end of the tunnel. When the train was about half way through the tunnel, according to McHale's story, he attempted to cross through a hopper-bottom car, but fell through the gates to the track. The train was not running very rapidly and he scrambled from under the car but his right leg was caught and crushed under the wheels, after which he was thrown into the gutter along the track. The injured man lay in the gutter until the train passed and then laboriously began to crawl to the east end of the tunnel.

"With his injured leg dragging behind him and the blood streaming from several severe scalp wounds McHale painfully crept to the end of the tunnel a quarter of a mile from the spot where he was injured. It took him an hour and a half to make the journey and he was nearly unconscious when he finally reached the open air and climbed out of danger on the bank. He was found here about 1 o'clock in the morning by the engineer of a passing 'snapper.'"

Shad in the Juniata.

One hundred and two shad and a sixteen pound snapping turtle were caught at Wright's fishery Tuesday night. Shad are selling at prices ranging from 25 to 40 cents. They are all fine, and the fame of the food has spread so that there is considerable demand for it from Juniata and Snyder counties. Yesterday and last night four men from Selinsgrove fished the river wherever they could drop in between town and Millerstown dam, using a short seine, and this morning they went home with fifty fine shad in their possession. Fully 500 or 600 shad have been caught this season, and shad are said to be more plentiful than any year since 1873.—Newport *News.*

DIED.

SNYDER—At the residence of her father, David S. Snyder, in Hill valley, on Sunday, May 30, 1897, Miss Lizzie Snyder, aged 23 years, 9 months and 13 days.

McINTYRE—At his residence in Huntingdon, on Friday, May 29, 1897, Harry B. McIntyre, of pneumonia, aged about 39 years.

BUNN—In Smithfield, Thursday, May 28, 1897, Margaret, wife of James Bunn, aged 45 years, 9 mouths and 2 days,

GARNER—Near Williamsburg, Wednesday May 19, 1897, James Garner, aged 75 years.

SWITZER—At Warriorsmark, Sunday, May 23, 1897, Mr. John Switzer, aged about 75 years.

BEAUMONT—In Huntingdon, Sunday, May 23, 1897, Mrs. Ellis Beaumont, aged 56 years, 5 months and 5 days.

WM. REED & SONS,

Huntingdon, Pa.

Kid Gloves. Nothing more difficult to buy. Our glove business this year has been eminently successful. The Cluge patent thumb is a desirable addition. You will find it to your advantage to try our gloves. At 75c we offer all the new shades, blk. or self stitched, in button or hook. The quality of this glove is amazing, considering the price. Any kid glove at less than 75c is not worth purchasing. At $1.00 we have a guaranteed glove, all popular colors, black with white stitching, white with black stitching, creams, butters, pearls, etc. No better glove can be had at the price. Better ones at $1.25 and $1.50.

Corsets. One who cannot be suited in our corset department must be difficult to please. We offer over 30 styles for your choosing, every one a guaranteed corset. From 50c to $1.50 summer corsets at 50c, $1.00 and $1.25.

Lawns, &c. These warm afternoons will bring to your mind those beautiful lawn and percale wrappers of which we told you some time ago. Handsome styles at $1, $1.25, $1.50, up to $2.50. More lawns coming; the prettiest styles we've ever shown at 5c, 8c, 10c, up to 25c. Organdies at 15c, 18c, etc. Pretty sheer lawns for lining at 10c. Handsome taffeta ribbons for trimming. Their cheapness will surprise you.

Fans. A big line. They begin at 1c, then better at 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 10c, and up to $1.25. An immense line to select from.

We're glad to have visitors. If you can't come we'll serve you by mail.

We still have a few of those Children's Jackets, worth from $2.50 to $3.75 each; you'll get one at $1.00 till there are no more.

Wm. Reed & Sons.

WOULD BE UNFAIR.

It would be doing you an injustice, to name you a wrong price. It wouldn't be best for our store—you wouldn't feel like coming again. Any good store wants their patrons to keep coming. It isn't the one sale, but the many—your trade and your children's trade season after season—that is what makes a store a successful store. Our store must be that kind of a store—on business lines—every sale must be right, every price right, and ABSOLUTELY THE LOWEST.

Sailor Suits.

The "easy-to-buy" kind, at prices from $2.50 up. Many of them prettily trimmed in braids and buttons in contrasting shades, making a dainty suit for the boy. It's a pleasure to mothers to make their purchases for their boys in our clothing store.

Boys' Reefer Suits.

In fancy mixtures, in Serges, in Cheviots, in very dressy styles, of firm materials, every suit just as handsomely finished and as well made as our men's suits, some handsomely trimmed with hercules and soutache braid on collars and cuffs—special value at $1.75.

Big Boys' Suits

Made up just like men's goods—pants, coat and vest—the same care in their finish and fit—fancy rough and smooth materials, in medium, light and dark shades—in qualities the best obtainable—goods that you can rely upon—end-of-May prices, $3.50 and up.

The needs of the boy can be supplied at a moderate price, at our store.

A Quiet Suggestion.

There's a touch of mid-summer in the air—the hot weather period is near. In our Underwear there's a Balbriggan, soft and cool, elegantly finished, made in the best possible manner, a superb value—price per garment, 25c. There are cool suits, too—Serges—and the prices are right.

Cor. 6th and W'hington Sts. **O. L. STEWART** HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

Many Hats of Many Kinds,

For Men of Many Minds" and tastes, will be found in our superior stock of headwear. Straw Hats of all styles and shapes, at all prices,

From 10 Cents to $2.00.

Straw Tam O'Shanters, for children, 50 cents. We also have a very large assortment of the latest styles and shapes in Stiff and Straw Hats at very low prices.

HUGO MAYER'S

Golden Eagle Clothing Hall,

Cor. 4th and Penn Sts., Huntingdon, Pa.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains. Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cure Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by B, O'Connor & Sons.

Wanted—An Idea Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth. Write JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their $1,800 prize offer and list of two hundred inventions wanted.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., June 2, 1897.

LOCAL NOTES.

—W. P. Harvey, of Altoona, is visiting his parents near Mapleton.

—Our friend I. C. Horton, of Tod township, was a visitor to Mapleton yesterday.

—Mrs. Joseph J. Gillam and children, of Ohio, are visiting among friends and former neighbors in Mapleton.

—Mrs. Lulu Miller and children, of Tyrone, are visiting among relatives and friends in Mapleton and vicinity.

—George W. Yocum, of Mill Creek, has been improving his premises at this place by the addition of new porches, roofs and fences.

—Mrs. F. E. Weaver and daughter, of Bellwood, have been visiting among former neigbors in this place during the past few days.

—Train No. 12, Main Line Express, passing Mt. Union at 12.54 in the afternoon for the east, will hereafter stop at that point when flagged.

—Middle division railroaders will be sorry to hear that small hopes are entertained for the recovery of Trainmaster Wilson Cramer, of Mifflin.

—R. C. Fields and R. N. McCarl have improved the appearance of their properties on Grant street by the addition of paint. E. E. McCarl was the artist.

—Robert Miller, an inmate of the Reformatory, died of dropsy Tuesday afternoon of last week. His remains were taken to his home at South Bethlehem, Pa.

—Mrs. Mary Hooper and daughter, E. E. Godard and Miss Lilly Hooper, of Huntingdon, were among the interested participants in the exercises of Memorial day at this place.

—Miss Mazie McMullin, daughter of Edward McMullin, has been seriously ill for the past few weeks with a complication of diseases. At this writing her condition is somewhat improved.

—David E. Parker and daughter, of Juniata, arrived in Mapleton Friday evening. Mr. Parker circulated among his friends until Sunday, and Miss Dora will remain for a few weeks' visit.

—The Peoples party in state convention at Altoona yesterday nominated Dr. C. F. Taylor, of Philadelphia, for auditor general, and Dr. H. S. Ayers, of Warren county, for state treasurer.

—D. B. Miller and A. M. Dell have purchased a lot of ground from E. Robley at the junction of Hill street and Glendower way and will build thereon a wagonmaker shop and blacksmith shop.

—Bruce Hyssong, formerly of Cassville, but who is now engaged in the pottery business at Petersburg, was among the callers at this office on Friday. He was on his way to Cassville.

—In the Clearfield county courts judgment was given against the borough of DuBois on account of an accident, the result of a defective sidewalk. The borough will pay $450 and costs and the property owners $750.

—Middle division veteran employees of the Pennsylvania railroad have selected Harrisburg as the place to hold the annual meeting and banquet of their association, and the third Tuesday of September was chosen as the day on which to hold it.

—A yong Hungarian mother smothered her 6-months-old babe on the train between Cresson and Patton on Monday by covering its face with a shawl to quiet its crying. The mother was frantic with grief when she discovered her baby was dead.

—Ten thousand dollars a year has been the tramp bill of Franklin county for years. Several weeks ago the county commissioners found two hundred tramps in jail, getting fat at the expense of the county, and set them to work breaking stone. Every tramp disappeared as soon as his sentence expired.

—The log dwelling of Jacob Hawn, in Juniata township, this county, together with blacksmith shop, were totally burned on Thursday. Mr. Hawn and wife were in town at the time of the fire and nothing was saved but a sewing machine and a few other articles. Loss is about $1,000. Mr. Hawn had 200 bushels of corn and a lot of meat burned. He is illy able to bear the loss, and he is being aided by kind neighbors. The buildings belonged to George Hawn, who had $500 insurance.

—On Friday evening at 7 o'clock Harry S. Cogley, a young man aged about 20 years, attempted to jump on a western bound freight train at Huntingdon, when he missed his hold and was thrown under the wheels, four of which ran over his right leg, crushing it below the knee. Dr. Brumbaugh amputated the leg six inches below the knee.

—The Altoona *Mirror* says: Agents of the Bell Telephone company have been trying to scare patrons of the Phoenix company by threatening to prosecute them for using the transmitter protected by the Bell patents. Despite this fact, the Phoenix company is extending its lines into Johnstown, and week after next will begin an extension to Huntingdon.

—An expert potato grower has learned how to lessen tne ravages of the potato bugs by anticipation. Just before the plants make their appearance above ground he scatters potato parings plentifully over the potato ground, covered with an ample dressing of Paris green. The first crop of beetles is thus taken care of and the summer's battle is half won.

—On Monday morning, 17th ult., Elder Henry Clapper, an old and respected citizen of Hopewell township, Bedford county, was found in his buggy unconscious. He had been to the Love Feast at New Enterprise Sunday night and was on his way home when he was found, stricken with paralysis. He died Monday night without gaining consciousness.

—The promise of a large peach crop is extravagant. If the June drop does not thin out the peaches in some of the orchards, it may become necessary to shake the trees, for to permit all the fruit they bear to remain hanging will so over tax the bearing capacity of the trees that even under the most favorable conditions peaches cannot be grown next year.—Mifflintown *Sentinel*.

—John Reynolds, tinsmith, while working on the new M. E. church at Spruce Creek, narrowly escaped serious injury last Wednesday. He was at the top of a thirty-foot ladder which broke and started to fall. He pushed himself away from the building and the momentum of the ladder carried him over the adjacent bank into the river about fifty feet below, which probably saved his life.

—An attempt was made last Thursday night to burn the Hall of the Knights of the Golden Eagle at Robertsdale. Fire was kindled on the steps of the building, wood and coal oil in abundance being used, and when discovered the fire had burned through the door in several places and the facing was charred. The fire was extinguished with the aid of a few buckets of water.—Orbisonia *Dispatch*.

—Governor Hastings has signed the amendment to the act prohibiting and punishing attemps to blackmail. The act provides a fine of $1,000 and three years' imprisonment for any person attempting to intimidate, annoy or levy blackmail by means of communications. The governor has also signed the bills to publish State library catalogues, to provide for care of female insane and to regulate the manufacture of flour.

—John G. Gillam, Bruce Yocum and Lloyd F. Baker departed last Friday morning for a bicycle trip to Gettysburg. They journeyed by way of Shade Gap, Burnt Cabins, Loudon and Chambersburg, and returned by way of Carlisle, Harrisburg, Lewistown, Reedsville and Mill Creek. Thursday night was spent at Chambersburg, Friday night at Gettysburg, Saturday night at Rockville, Sunday night at Mifflin and they arrived home Monday evening, having journeyed by easy stages. It was a pleasant trip.

Farmers' Institutes.

The county board of farmers' institute managers will meet at the county commissioners' office on the second Tuesday of June to arrange for the places where institutes are to be held this season. All of our people who desire institutes ought to attend this meeting and present their claims. This board is composed of the local member of the State Board of Agriculture and one representative from each County Agricultural Society, the Pomona Grange and County Alliances. If you find that you cannot attend this meeting address a letter with your request to Chairman of Board of Institute Managers, care of County Commissioners.

A suitable hall for the meeting ought to be provided, free of charge, by the locality wishing the institute.

She Saw Her Twenty-Fifth Leap Year.

Mrs. Elizabeth Boring, better known as "Grandmother Boring," likely the oldest resident of Central Pennsylvania, died peacefully at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Jesse Goodman, at 910 Mifflin street, Huntingdon, on Sunday evening, May 30, at 5 o'clock. Mrs. Boring was truly a remarkable woman and one whose Christian character is worthy of emulation. She was born in Westminster, Carroll county, Md., January 27, 1800, while Jonh Adams was President and before the National Capitol had been removed to its present site. She had, therefore, been a loyal subject of every administration of our National history except Washington's.

Her maiden name was Diffenbaugh, being a daughter of Henry Diffenbaugh, whose descendants are among the most respected and influential of the citizens of Carroll county to-day. In early youth, like other girls of the times, she learned to spin, weave and knit and was very skillful at either. When twenty years of age she was converted and united with the Lutheran church in which she remained a faithful follower of her Master and died rich in the hope of those who endure faithful to the end as valiant soldiers of the Cross. During her last years her constant prayer was that she might depart to be with Jesus which is far better.

She had not attained her majority when she was married to Zachariah Boring, a resident of the same county, and one who had served in the war of 1812. A few years later they gathered their household goods and little family of four children into wagons and traversed the then solitary road from Westminster to Trough Creek valley, this county, locating on the farm known as the "Sheriff Greenland" place, near Colfax P. O., this being one of the early farms where the white man's axe had laid bare the primeval forest. After a residence of three years they crossed Sideling Hill and located in the woods about one and a half miles southwest of Mill Creek, where a rude house had been erected with scarcely enough cleared land around it on which to turn the wagons carrying the goods. Here the family, increased gradually to ten children, toiled ardently from early dawn till starlight, clearing, plowing, planting and reaping, and this farm to-day is one of the most productive in Smith valley and is occupied by Michael T., a son of this remarkable woman, with whom she made her home until within a few weeks of her death. In fact she could seldom be persuaded to remain away from the homestead for any length of time, seeming to think her presence necessary even after she was past work which was but a short period.

Though she had grown to womanhood and married long before the days of our benificent free school system, she was well educated in the branches then taught. The New Testament was the principal reading book, but she read it in both English and German and conversed intelligently in both languages. Recently there came into possession of the writer a German testament containing the name of Elizabeth Diffenbaugh, whose well-worn pages testify to the faithfulness with which it was used.

Her husband died about forty-five years ago and was laid to rest in the beautiful cemetery at Cassville, and, at her earnest request, all that is mortal of her will shortly repose beside his ashes.

Of the ten children born to them, seven grew up and married, five of whom are living. They are John D., of Mapleton; David, of Mifflinburg, Union county; Michael T., residing at the homestead; Mrs. Mary Goodman, of Huntingdon, and Mrs. Angeline Potter, of Harrisburg. Her oldest daughter, Mrs. Lydia Speece, preceded her to the Spirit land about two years ago at the age of seventy-four.

Her extreme age, 97 years, 4 months and 3 days, was largely due to a vigorous constitution, systematic habits and a cheerful disposition. She rose with the lark and retired seldom later than 8 P. M. Her cheerfulness always delighted her acquaintances and her friends were legion. Unlike many old people, the prattle of children did not disturb, nor the varieties of youth elicit her criticism. Her health was always good, being able to journey in company with a son and daughter when past 94 to her native county of Carroll to see her only surviving brother, Henry Diffenbaugh, then living in Fountain valley, but now deceased.

She took her bed on Thursday preceding her death and was carefully nursed by her daughter, Mrs. Goodman, and other kind friends "till the silver cord was loosed."

The year of her birth, 1800, and 1896 both being leap years, she had seen twenty-five—all the leap years of the nineteenth century and the last of the eighteenth century—and could not have seen another leap year unless she had been spared till 1904.

J. B. B.

George W. Cohill.

George W. Cohill died at his home in Saltillo, Pa., on the 24th of May at 8 o'clock P. M. He had been sick only one short week, although he had been a sufferer from a stroke of paralysis for over 12 years, consequently his death was caused by a complication of diseases.

Mr. Cohill was born in Huntingdon, Pa., January 6, 1824, and lived 73 years, 4 months and 18 days. In the deceased's family Bible is recorded among many other things the following: "Geo. W. Cohill was born of the Spirit September 15, 1848." He was married May 29, 1851, to Miss Margaret Widney and to this union were born seven children. The widow and five children survive him: Miss A. Belle, of Chester, Pa.; Wm. L., of Tyrone, Pa.; Mrs. Edward Finley (Jennie), of Lewistown, Pa.; Mrs. H. T. Weaver (Myrtie), of Saltillo, Pa., and George P., of Osceola Mills, Pa. John Wesley and Samuel Edgar died in childhood.

Mr. Cohill united with the M. E. church in 1848 and lived a consistent life the remainder of his days, having filled every office in the church up to local minister. He was a very enthusiastic and zealous worker in all the departments of church work. He frequently held revival meetings and was very successful. Your humble scribe had been intimately acquainted with the subject of this sketch for two score years and only pens the sentiment of his neighbors when we say the community has lost one of its best citizens. He was an active man in the township affairs, had filled a number of the offices of the same and had been one of the successful farmers of his locality and accumulated considerable property. Politically he was a democrat until recently when he voted the temperance ticket.

George W. Cohill is no more physically, but his influence will live in this community while time shall last. We can see no one to take his place; we miss a loving husband, a kind father and a good citizen.

Funeral took place at 2 P. M. Wednesday. Sermon by the Rev. J. C. Young from the text found in Col. 3. 4. Interment in the Saltillo cemetery by the side of his two children.

Peace to his ashes!

J. M. D.

Memorial Day in Mapleton.

Saturday last was observed as Memorial day at this place and the demonstration in honor of the deceased soldiers was not less than in former years.

Notwithstanding the apparent dearth of flowers the children from some source gathered rich bouquets for the graves of the departed heroes in lavish profusion. The children could not be engaged in a better service and they deserve praise for the manner in which they performed their labors. In the morning the band, G. A. R. Post, P. O. S. of A. camp, Sunday schools and citizens formed and marched to the old cemetery where the services were conducted as prescribed by the G. A. R. ritual. Addresses were delivered by Rev. Henry Treverton and Rev. R. S. Woodward. In the afternoon informal services were held in Mountain View cemetery under the direction of the Post. A large number of the citizens of town and surrounding country were present and brief addresses were made by John A. Toomey and I. N. Swope.

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses were issued by B. F. Godard, clerk of the orphans' court, during the past week:

Bower B. Booher, Orbisonia, and Lizzie B. Clark, Rockhill.

William H. Book and Maggie E. Fleming, Shade Valley.

Gracy F. Naugle, Dublin township, and Mary S. Miller, Fannettsburg.

C. H. Williams and Gertie Dorman, Hopewell township.

James H. Morningstar and Bessie M. Mills, Juniata township.

Harry W. Fink and Emma Fair, Henderson township.

Porter M. Battorf, Mansfield, Ohio, and Margaret N. Harper, Mount Union.

Alexander Coorie and Cora Lane, Robertsdale.

The Weather

Is a Little Cool

but Springtime is here and we are right along with a full line of Spring and Summer goods.

White Dress Goods,

Challies,

Percales,

Summer Prints,

beautiful colors and effects. A nice line of

Ladies'

Shirt Waists

with detachable collars, at only 50c. Every other deparrment of our store is complete, as usual. We don't want to hnrry you but dont wait for some one else to get the choice.

Respectfully,

A. B. Gillam.

Benj.

O'Connor &

Sons.

Where there is plenty there is generally happiness.

THOSE PEOPLE have the most who get the most for each dollar they spend judiciously.

Your dollar will go farthest at our store. Our stock and assortment are purchased with a view to please our customers. Trade with us.

B. O'CONNOR & SONS

SUGAR TRUST AND SENATE

Tillman in a Fiery Speech Demands an Investigation.

ACCUSATIONS AND DENIALS.

The South Carolinian Tells the Senators They Cannot Afford to Rest Under Damning Charges—Aldrich Says Tillman Tells Untruths and Misrepresents the Circumstances—Matter Referred.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—One of the most sensational speeches heard in the United States Senate since the Civil War was made by Senator Tillman, of South Carolina, when he offered a resolution calling for a new investigation of the Senate sugar scandal. The resolution quotes the Senate resolution of May 17, 1894, authorizing the original inquiry, and then proceeds as follows:

"Whereas, The committee therein designated in the pursuance of its duties examined several witnesses; and,

"Whereas, Several of these witnesses refused point blank to answer the questions put to them; and,

"Whereas, One of these witnesses, after three years of legal contest is now in prison under sentence of the court for contempt, said court having declared the questions put to him pertinent; and,

"Whereas, Another of these witnesses was yesterday acquitted on a technicality which cannot shield him from the consequences of refusing to answer the questions put to him, if the Senate will renew the inquiry; and,

"Whereas, Within the last thirty days sundry newspaper correspondents have openly charged Senators with speculating in sugar stocks while the sugar schedule is under discussion, and also charge that brokers in New York knew in advance as to what the Senate Finance Committee would report as to the sugar schedule, all of which involves a question of the highest privilege, to wit: The right of the Senate to protect its members from slander and to protect the body as a whole from these open charges of corruption; therefore be it

"Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed with powers to send for persons and papers, to employ a stenographer and to administer oaths, to inquire into the truth or falsehood of the charges made in May, 1894, and into the charges recently made, and the scope of the investigation shall cover everything embraced in the resolution of May 17, 1894, as to the methods pursued by the American Sugar Refining Company, better known as the Sugar Trust, in controlling legislation in its favor at the present time. And especially whether it has in any wise contributed to or controlled the election of a Senator in this body at any time."

Mr. Frye promptly ruled that the resolution should go to the Committee on Contingent expenses.

But Mr. Tillman was not to be stopped. He asked consent to make a statement on the resoultion, and this being granted, the South Carolina Senator began a speech which proved to be one of the most sensational the Senate has heard in recent years. Mr. Tillman spoke with his characteristic vigor of voice, which fairly rang through the chamber and corridors, adding expressive gestures to his utterances.

"We have arrived at a time," he declared, "when the Senate can no longer afford to rest under the damning accusations made against Senators.

"If there are men here debauching the Senate, then we should be purged of them. If these reports are slanders, then the press galleries should be purged. We cannot afford to lay back on our dignity any longer, and say we will not investigate.

"Both parties are face to face with this scandal. The former sugar investigation sought to learn whether members of the Finance Committee, then Democrats, were bought and sold like cattle. That investigation involved the President, the Secretary of the Treasury and the Finance Committee."

"Both parties are involved," exclaimed the Senator, "and one is as deep in the mud as the other is in the mire. You know of the reports against certain members of the old Finance Committee, and now we have more damning accusations against the present committee."

If any man had been influenced in the manner charged, the Senator asserted, he was no better than "the blackleg gambler who had cards up his sleeve." Such a man should be made to hang his head in shame if his colleagues allowed him to remain in the Senate.

Mr. Aldrich was at once recognized, and said:

"I desire to say to the Senate, to the Senator, and to every man in the United States, that no person connected with the Sugar Trust, at any time or at any place, influenced the framing of the sugar schedule or received information as to its character. I desire to make the statement as broad as the English language can make it."

"And any man who says so, or intimates so," added Mr. Aldrich, "deserves to be denounced in a way which would not be parliamentary here."

Without further debate the resolution was referred to the Committee on Contingent Expenses.

WIDESPREAD EARTHQUAKE.

Three States and Two Canadian Provinces Felt the Tremor.

Never since the Charleston earthquake of September, 1888, has there been so severe a shaking of any portion of this country, and with the exception of that Charleston episode the Atlantic coast has never known a tremor that ran over so great an area as the one which was felt in New Hampshire, Vermont, Northern New York and Ontario, on Thursday night.

The tremor began in New Hampshire at 10.30 p. m. and was last observed at Watertown, N. Y., at 30. Three States and two provinces of the Dominion of Canada are included in the territory affected by the disturbance, which Dr. Daniel Draper says was caused by the slipping of strata, due to unequel contraction and expansion. The course of the wave was from east to west, and the lines converged as they neared Lake Ontario.

It began in Coos County, New Hampshire, and rolled wavelike through Vermont, where it was felt in almost every hamlet. Burlington clocks were stopped by the earth's motion at 10.13 p. m. The duration of the wave is variously reported by observers, who call it from ten seconds to half a minute. At first the motion was like the long sweeping roll of a wave at sea and then there was a vertical shaking motion which caused nausea and broke windows.

STEPHEN GIRARD'S STATUE.

Students and Alumni of the College He Founded Unveiled It.

The statue of Stephen Girard, philanthropist and founder of Girard College, was unveiled in Philadelphia, Penn. The statue stands on the west plaza of the City Hall, and was erected by the college alumni on the one hundred and forty-seventh anniversary of the philanthropist's birth, which date also marked the semi-centennial of the college.

The exercises included addresses by General Louis Wagner and Governor Hastings. The oration was delivered by United States District Attorney James M. Beck and the statue was unveiled by the two youngest students of the college. It was accepted on behalf of the city by Mayor Warwick. Five hundred uniformed Girard College boys and 1000 of the college alumni paraded and were reviewed by Governor Hastings.

The pedestal upon which the statue is placed is of gray New Hampshire granite and the statue itself is of standard bronze. The height of the figure, including the bronze plinth upon which it stands, is nine feet three inches, and the total height of the monument is eighteen feet four inches.

WEDLOCK AND NEWSPAPERS.

How Certain Marriageable Women Propose to Join the Same.

If any man living in Demotte, Jasper County, Indiana, wants to marry he must be able to stand a rigid examination or go to some other town for his wife.

Fully a score of the marriageable young women of Demotte have organized a league to promote refinement and passed the following resolution by a full vote:

Be it resolved, That we, the members of the "Marriageable Ladies' League," do hereby agree not to marry any man who is not a patron of his home newspaper, for it is strong evidence of a want of intelligence, and he will prove too stingy to provide for a family, educate his children and encourage institutions of learning in the community.

A THRILLING ESCAPE.

An Express Train Runs Over a Six-Year-Old Boy.

A most thrilling escape from instant death occurred at Woodbourne station, near Yardley, Penn., on the Reading Railroad. While the six-year-old son of Station Agent W. K. Miller was crossing the tracks he slipped and fell. Just at that instant express train No. 518, running more than a mile a minute, rushed by and the entire train passed over him. His terrified father, who was a witness to the accident, but could do nothing, picked up the boy and carried him to the house, where it was found that he was only slightly bruised

Statesmen Visit Monticello.

A party of sixty members of both houses of Congress left Washington for a day's outing at Monticello, near Charlottesville, Va., the home of Thomas Jefferson. The Sergeant-at-arms of the Senate, Colonel Richard Bright, was in charge of the party. Speaker Reed was among the representatives of the House side. The party occupied three Pullman cars. After a day spent at Monticello, the party returned to Washington.

President Reprimands Romeyn.

The President has remitted the sentence of dismissal imposed by court-martial on Captain Romeyn, Fifth Infantry, United States Army, who was convicted recently of assault on Lieutenant O'Brien, of the same regiment, at Fort McPherson, Ga. In view of the fact that Captain Romeyn will retire by operation of law on June 1, the President believes that the ends of justice will be secured by a reprimand.

No Chapel at West Point.

The Attorney-General delivered an opinion as to the power of the War Department to license the erection of religious chapels on military reservations. It was called forth by the application for a license for a Roman Catholic chapel at West Point. The Attorney-General recommends that this license, which was granted April 2, be revoked and the petitioner remitted to Congress.

Anti-Scalper Bill Signed.

Governor Black, of New York, has signed the anti-scalpers' bill, which absolutely prohibits the selling of railroad and steamboat tickets in that State except by agents authorized in writing to make such sales by the owners of the vessels or trains, or companies operating them, and then only in the towns where their written authority gives them permission to make sales.

Killed by Cowboys.

Freeland Marshal, Judge of the Creek District Court; Dugan Berryhill, Captain of the Creek Light Horse, and one of his deputies, all Creek Indian officers, were shot and killed near Perry, Oklahoma. The crime was committed by Texas cowboys. The Creek officers were attempting to capture fences occupied illegally by non-resident cattle men.

1200 in Need of Relief.

A cablegram was received at the State Department, Washington, from Consul-General Lee, indicating that the number of Americans in need of relief in Cuba is much larger than was supposed at first. The Consul-General says that the number may reach 1200. The Consul at Matanzas reports 250 there, and the Consul at Sagua 450.

Queen Victoria's Birthday.

The birthday of Queen Victoria, who was born May 24, 1819, was observed throughout England with the usual artillery salutes, the ringing of church bells and reviews at the different naval and military stations. President McKinley sent a cable message to Queen Victoria congratulating her on the celebration of her birthday.

Eustis Out, Porter In.

United States Ambassador Eustis presented his letters of recall to President Faure in Paris and General Porter was received as Ambassador. The members of the United States Bimetallic Commission were presented to M. Hanotaux, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Greece Distrusts Turkey.

Greece declined to treat direct with Turkey, and Edhem Pasha's offer to negotiate terms of peace was followed by a notice served upon the foreign Ministers in Athens that she has confided her interests to the Powers.

JAPAN'S GREAT MAN IN NEW YORK.

Marquis Ito and His Party Are on Their Way to the Queen's Jubilee.

Japan's Grand Old Man arrived in New York City and was received with distinction. He is the Marquis Ito, the Premier who conducted the successful war with China. The Marquis is on his way to the Queen's jubilee in London, where he will attend Prince Takehito, of Arisugawa No Miyo, who is now in Paris and will represent Japan at the ceremonies.

MARQUIS ITO, OF JAPAN.

Marquis Ito arrived at the Grand Central Depot at 6.45 o'clock Thursday morning from Montreal, having come across the continent from Vancouver. He is accompanied by the Marquis Kido, two secretaries and two Japanese newspaper reporters. The party went to the Waldorf from the depot, and after breakfast took a drive through Central Park.

Ito is the Li Hung Chang of Japan. He came from the common people, the Samuri, and worked himself up to the foremost place in the land through his own efforts. He is now an old man, and is revered by his country as its greatest statesman. His life is the history of the development of modern Japan.

RAILROAD WRECK IN IDAHO.

A Head-End Collision Kills Nine Men and Injures Eight Others Seriously.

A head-end collision between a freight and a passenger train at American Falls, Idaho, caused the death of nine men and the serious injury of eight others, two of whom will die. This is the worst wreck that has occurred on the Short Line in many years.

The westbound passenger train was waiting for the freight at American Falls, standing in front of the station building. The freight coming east ran away on the hill west of the Falls. It is thought that the air brakes were tampered with. The freight, running fifty miles an hour, crashed into the passenger train. Two men were on the station platform; one was killed and the other fatally injured. The station building was shattered. Both engines were converted into scrap-iron and twenty freight cars piled up in a heap. Several box-car passengers, sheep-shearers and tramps were crushed to death.

Those killed are: C. W. Shields, aged thirty-five, home unknown; D. L. Thompson, Dayton, Wash.; John R. Cooper, Wellsville, Utah; J. Steffen, Dillon, Montana; five unknown men, all sheep-shearers, beating their way.

HAVEMEYER GOES FREE.

Did Not Refuse to Answer as to Matters Within His Knowledge.

Henry O. Havemeyer, President of the $200,000,000 Sugar Trust, was acquitted at Washington of the charge of contempt in refusing to answer questions asked by a committee of the United States Senate. The vindication of Mr. Havemeyer was the result of a three days' struggle.

The end of the trial was abrupt. The defence produced no witnesses. When the Government rested its case the defence moved that the court instruct the jury to order an acquittal on six grounds, the principal one of which was that the committee did not have jurisdiction, and that the question was not pertinent.

The District-Attorney made a valiant attempt to induce the presiding judge to overrule the motion. But the Court, after taking an hour and a half to weigh the arguments sustained the motion.

Although the verdict of "not guilty" was given by the jury, it was a verdict returned under the Court's direction and amounted practically to the Judge's throwing the case out of court.

ASKED TO BE BURIED ALIVE.

Over Twenty-four Bodies of the Fanatical Victims Recovered in Russia.

Details have been received from Odessa, Russia, of the self-immolation of a number of the fanatical followers of Raskolniki. More than twenty-four bodies of persons who were buried alive have been recovered from a series of pits near Tirespol. The sect is a survival of the old dissenters who were persecuted in Russia for two centuries. The result was that they became fiercely fanatical and invented a doctrine of salvation by martyrdom. They are now practising self-immolation.

Six bodies were accidentally discovered on the premises of Feodore Kovaleff, who confessed that he had walled up in his cellar nine living persons, including his wife and two young children. He further admitted that he had buried the other six, while they were still alive, in a specially excavated pit eight feet deep. Kovaleff declares that all these were voluntary victims. In an adjoining garden, belonging to Matvei Sukula, four bodies were discovered in a pit. Sukula says that these were buried alive at their own request.

A Historic Church Burned.

Christ Church, at Savannah, the oldest church in Georgia, where John Wesley preached before he promulgated the Methodist faith, has been burned almost to the ground. The building contained all the records of Savannah and practically of Georgia prior to 1825, most of which are a total loss. Christ Church Parish was founded soon after the settlement of Savannah. The first edifice was begun in 1743, but was not completed until 1750. The founder of Christ Church was the Rev. Henry Herbert, who came over from England with Oglethorpe. John Wesley was its third rector, and on the site of the present edifice stood the rude chapel in which he ministered as chaplain to the colonists.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Washington Items.

Colonels Wade, Mizner and Graham were nominated for brigadiers-general by President McKinley.

The new gunboat Wilmington was ordered to join the patrol watching for filibusters on the Florida coat.

Binger Hermann, Commissioner of the General Land Office, announced his decision in the Chicago lake front case, reversing the decision of Commissioner Lamoreaux, and denying and rejecting the application of Harvey M. Lafollette and Mathias Bennen to locate McKee Scrip on the lands.

The Rev. A. G. Harrison, pastor of the People's Tabernacle, has disappeared, together, it is said, with about $9000 of funds that should have been applied to furnishing the church, which has just been erected.

The Senate passed a resolution authorizing the Government shipment of relief supplies to India by any suitable vessel, either American or foreign.

Secretary Long has granted Civil Engineer R. E. Peary five years' leave of absence from the Navy in order that the officer may prosecute his arctic explorations.

The Senate took its first test vote on the Tariff bill. Senator Vest's amendment making the rate of boracic acid three cents a pound instead of five cents was defeated, 34 to 20.

President McKinley nominated Charles H. Hart to be Minister to Colombia.

The Permanent Committee on Arbitration appointed by the National Conference held in Washington in April, 1896, has issued a statement in regard to the rejection of the treaty by the Senate.

The President nominated Edwin H. Conger, of Iowa, for Minister to Brazil, and Brigadier-General John R. Brooke to be a Major General.

This cable message was received at the White House from Colonel John Hay, United States Ambassador at London: "To the President: I have just received the following telegram from Balmoral: 'May I beg you to convey to the President my sincere thanks for his kind congratulations transmitted to me through you? Victoria, R. I.'"

Domestic.

The United States gunboat Marietta satisfactorily finished her trials off San Francisco, Cal. A run was made over a measured mile, when, with 249 revolutions, she accomplished the distance in three minutes and forty-nine seconds, representing a speed of 15.96 nautical miles.

A new bridge is to be built at Niagara, to take the place of the upper suspension bridge.

The Presbyterian General Assembly decided to meet at Winona Park, Ind., again next year.

The Grand Jury in New York City indicted Colonel D. C. Robinson, former Mayor of Elmira, N. Y., on a charge of obtaining $30,000 by fraud from the Mutual Life Insurance Company.

Fire at Ashland, Wis., burned the Northern Grain Mercantile Company's flour mill, also residences and boat houses adjoining. The loss on the mill is $100,000. Seven cars and a portion of the Wisconsin Central's viaduct were destroyed, the total estimated loss being $150,000.

Cassius M. Barnes was inaugurated Governor of Oklahoma Territory at Guthrie, being sworn in by Associate Justice John C. Tarsney, of the Territorial Supreme Court. Dennis T. Flynn, ex-Delegate to Congress, who was Mr. Barnes's chief opponent for the appointment, officiated as master of ceremonies.

At an indignation meeting in Mankato, Kan., held by Populists to denounce the excessive railroad freight rates, Governor Leedy announced the scheme of a projected railroad to run from Nebraska, through Kansas, Oklahoma, Indian Territory and Texas, to be owned by the States and municipalities through which it passes.

Buffalo Calf, the aged chief of the Quapaws, died of pneumonia at the Quapaw agency, in the northern part of Indian Territory. He was the last of the Quapaw chiefs.

There is a great boom in Denver, Col., over gold and silver mining stocks.

Mrs. Elizabeth Hennigge threw her child from the roof of a three-story house in Williamsburg, Brooklyn, and then jumped to the street. The woman was killed instantly, but the baby's life was spared. It fell in a coal box, whence it was taken, apparently unharmed by its terrible experience.

The boiler in a sawmill owned by Joseph Haney, in Glen Hazel, Penn., blew up, killing William Johnson and a man named Schaffer.

Mrs. George Kelsey committed suicide by drowning near Antwerp, N. Y. She was a bride of only a few months, and is supposed to have become despondent, owing to ill health. The place where she killed herself recently has been the scene of three deaths by drowning, two by hanging and one by shooting, while two men were accidentally killed.

Axel Lawson, a traveling produce peddler, was held up near Sinclairville, N. Y., robbed and murdered.

James Raymond, whose body was found off Randall's Island, New York City, was the tenth member of his immediate family to be drowned, and frequently predicted the manner of his own death.

In New York City, with the aid of an electrical probe a bullet was located in the brain of a Bellevue Hospital patient and successfully removed.

The fishing schooner Joseph E. Johnson, of Provincetown, Mass., lost sixteen men of her crew, whose dories became separated from the ship in a fog.

The Judicial Committee of the Presbyterian General Assembly, in Eagle Lake, Ind., ordered all Presbyteries to exclude students of the Union Seminary from their care.

Elzer Murray, son of George Murray, a well-known Georgia farmer, accidentally shot and killed himself. He and his brother went to the river near their home, in Rome, late in the afternoon to put in some set hooks for fishing. Elzer attempted to hand a loaded gun to his brother, keeping the muzzle turned toward himself. He slipped and fell, and the gun was discharged into his body.

Gertie Fisher, aged sixteen, the first woman in Ohio to be convicted of horse stealing, was placed in the State prison, at Columbus, by the Sheriff of Clinton County to serve two years, but she was immediately pardoned by Governor Bushnell. She pleaded guilty. Her accomplice in the crime, Irvin Shaw, then her lover, was married to her in the jail at Wilmington and then sent to a reformatory.

Foreign.

The Greek Government has sent a memorandum to the Powers, protesting against the indemnity demanded by Turkey, and the proposed ratification of the frontier; the indications are that the peace negotiations have taken a turn more favorable to Greece.

NEW YORK STATE NEWS.

State Insurance Report.

The annual report of the State Insurance Department, which has been made public by Superintendent Payn, shows that the gross assets of life insurance companies on January 1 last were $1,228,324,341, an increase of $85,904,415, as compared with the previous year. Of this amount New York State companies have $739,614,213, an increase of $50,193,725, and companies of other States $488,710,127, an increase of $35,710,689.

The total liabilities of these companies, excepting $9,810,500 of capital stock, are $1,053,608,138, an increase during the year of $70,938,385. The liabilities of New York State companies as reported are $629,860,200; companies of other States, $423,747,937. The gross divisible surplus is: New York State companies, $109,754,013; companies of other States, $64,962,190; aggregate, $174,716,203.

The aggregate receipts of New York State companies during the year were $170,092,186, an increase over 1895 of $4,091,870; other States' companies $109,340,920; increase, $8,384,033, making gross receipts $279,373,106, and the gross increase over the receipts of the preceding year $12,475,904. The total premium receipts for 1895 were $215,199,302; for 1896, $223,714,320.

The total disbursements for the year of life companies were $199,173,298, an increase of $13,400,396, compared with the preceding year. There was paid to policy holders $134,219,514, while the cost of management, including dividends to stockholders, $64,953,784.

Compared with 1895, the companies issued 16,459 policies less last year, and decreased the amount of insurance written $68,691,208. The increase of policies during the year was 91,641, and of insurance $135,896,320.

The total assets on January 1 last of the twenty-five casualty companies doing business in this State were $28,563,940; liabilities, except capital, $12,749,600; capital, $10,179,600; net surplus, $5,573,346; receipts, $17,451,219; disbursements, $16,274,638; risks in force, $2,800,871,565.

Governor Morton's Clemency.

The statement of pardons and commutations granted in 1896 by Governor Morton, just issued, shows that twenty-nine pardons were granted, as compared with thirty-four in 1895. He granted eighty-two commutations, as compared with fifty-three in 1895. Of the pardons none were of those convicted of murder or manslaughter. Of the commutations two were to first-degree murderers, commuting the death sentence to imprisonment for life. They were William Plucker, of Wyoming County, who killed Silas Martin in 1896, and Tuefel Tuckewitz, of New York.

Persons sentenced for manslaughter and who had their sentences commuted so that they are either at liberty now or soon will be are: Asa R. Waterman, of Kings; Philip Derringer, John McManus, John Fitzgibbons, Frank McCormick and William Purcell, of New York; Simon Mahoney, of Niagara; Philip Lamont, of Erie; Edward Aurelius, of Rensselaer; William West, of Westchester; Theodore Benjamin, of Lewis, and George Gordon, of Schoharie. The "Bat" Shea case of Troy is recalled by the announcement that two respites were granted by Governor Morton.

The principal pardons were to alleged forgers, viz., John J. Arnold, of Niagara; William P. Wentworth, of New York; William McCredie, of Erie, and Henry E. B. Pardee, of Ontario.

New York's Local Option Vote.

The State Excise Commissioner has compiled the returns of the local option vote in the different towns of the State, which number 942, and of this number 266 have voted for absolutely no license, 358 voted for saloon, store, drug and hotel licenses; 115 for drug and hotel licenses only, 105 for hotel licenses only, 34 for drug licenses only, 24 for store, drug and hotel licenses; 23 for saloon, drug and hotel licenses; 10 for saloon and hotel licenses, 4 for store and hotel licenses, 2 for saloon, hotel and store licenses, and 1 for store and drug licenses. The towns of Belmont, Franklin County, and Scarsdale, Westchester County, having filed no return, and as they were no-license towns when this law took effect, it is inferred that they are no-license towns, and are so placed.

The towns of Livonia and West Sparta, Livingston County, having held no legal election on the local option question, since this law took effect, and as they were no-license towns at that time, they have been so placed.

The town of Martinsburg, Lewis County, is placed in the no-license list, but a recount of the vote has been ordered by the courts, and has not been decided at this date.

When the present law took effect there were 283 no-license towns.

Boy Killed by a Live Wire.

A number of lads had great sport with a live electric wire at the corner of Charles and Milton avenues, Syracuse. The wire had been employed as a guy to support an electric light pole, but had come down and crossed a live wire in falling. The boys attached it to a piece of barbed wire from a neighbor's fence and laid the latter across the cycle path, from which wheelmen would attempt to remove it in passing and receive a shock. Another trick was to throw it over a trolley wire, making a short circuit and stopping the cars.

Martin Dinehart, a ten-year-old lad, who was playing barefooted about the corner, grasped the wire and, becoming venturesome, ran his hand swiftly across a point where the insulation had worn off. He was standing with bare feet on the tracks of a disused trolley line at the time. The boy died in about eight minutes. He had received about 2500 volts.

Free Silver Republicans.

In response to a call for a State convention of the Free Silver Republicans of New York in Jamestown there was a small gathering. W. L. Sessions, of Panama, was made chairman, and V. A. Hatch, of Jamestown, secretary of the convention. Resolutions were adopted reaffirming adherence to the Republican party, and demanding the surrender of the gold standard by the party. "Ben" S. Dean was elected representative of the State to the Chicago Free Silver National Conference. A State Committee, consisting of J. S. Fowler, of Harmony; Alexander Delmar, of New York; Richard Mulholland, of Dunkirk; Dr. C. J. Phillips, of Jamestown, and A. E. Williams, of Randolph, was appointed, with powers to transact the business and formulate the policy of the Free Silver Republican party.

Governing Black Bass Fishing.

Governor Black signed the very important bill of Assemblyman McLaughlin amending the Fisheries, Game and Forest laws by prohibiting the fishing for and possession of black bass or Oswego bass except from the 15th of June to the 31st day of December. Heretofore the season extended from the last of May to the last of December.

All Around the State.

Mormon elders are holding meetings at Wallace, Steuben County. A number of converts have been brought into the fold.

TERRIBLE DOUBLE CRIME.

Lawyer C. K. Hillyard, Rich but Despondent, Kills His Son and Himself.

DEED WAS COOLLY PLANNED.

A Brooklyn Barrister, Who Had Wealth But No Clients, Committed Suicide Because Life Had Been a Failure—Sacrificed His Boy to Save Him Pain—Called the Lad From Play to Death.

NEW YORK CITY (Special).—Charles Kemble Hillyard, a Brooklyn lawyer, who began life as an actor and was a relative of Charles and Anna Kemble, Mrs. Scott Siddons and Algernon Sartoris, took the life of himself and of his thirteen-year-old boy either on Monday night or early Tuesday morning. His own failure in life, his inability to obtain clients, or in the social world to gather friends to himself through the bonds of sympathy, had been brooded over so much that it had become a monomania with him. When there was added to this the melancholy into which the death of his wife threw him, his unbalanced mind turned to suicide as a relief. Unwilling to have his boy face the world that had proved so bitter to him, Hillyard took the lad with him into the great unknown.

The double tragedy occurred in the sleeping room of the father and son, on the second floor of their home, at No. 212 Greene avenue, Brooklyn. A revolver, with two empty chambers, which was found near the body of the father, and bullet holes in the heads of the father and son, just above the right ear in each case, tell how the deed was done, though it is not known that any one heard the shots.

Among the letters, schedules and statements written by Hillyard in explanation of his contemplated deed, there is a remarkable sort of brief or argument for the tragedy which he was planning. Additions and interlineations in some of these statements make it probable that the killing of his boy was an afterthought.

Hillyard was fifty-four years old, and, although a graduate of the Columbia Law School and with twenty years of attempted practice of law behind him, desk room in an office of the Arbuckle Building was all he needed for conducting the legal affairs of his handful of clients. On Monday evening he returned home in a particularly fretful, uneasy frame of mind. Throughout supper his manner was exceedingly nervous, and when he arose from the table he told his son to come upstairs with him. But the lad, a happy, talented youngster, was repairing his bicycle for a ride which he intended taking, and said:

"Wait, papa; I want to clean my bicycle."

The father consented, but went upstairs himself. At 8 o'clock the boy's usual bedtime, Hillyard called down for the boy, and the latter went up. After the boy had retired Miss Catherine Mein, Hillyard's sister-in-law, entered the room with a basket of apples, and found Hillyard writing. Then she went to her room on the third floor, where also slept the servant, the only other person in the house.

Miss Mein, at 8 o'clock next morning, knocked at the door of the room, and, hearing no answer, entered just far enough to see the body of the boy. She thought she saw the lad move, but it must have been the wind blowing the covers. Fearing to arouse the irritable nature of her brother-in-law, she withdrew.

It was after the luncheon hour when suspicions were aroused by the non-appearance of the two. Miss Mein again went to the room and this time went in far enough to see that the heads of the man and the boy were covered with blood.

The body of the boy was lying in his little brass bed in the alcove of the sleeping-room. It was lying on the left side, and the placid countenance indicated that there was no return of consciousness when the father leaned over and fired the shot that changed the sleep of life to the sleep of death.

The father's bed stood beside the boy's. Hillyard's body lay across this, and the revolver was on the floor. He had evidently sat on the edge of the bed to shoot himself. Over his nightgown was a dressing-gown, and his slippers were on his feet.

On the centre-table were found the statements and letters which he left, and some unpaid bills. On a stand at one side rested a large Bible, open at the twenty-third Psalm. In the closet was Hillyard's hat, with a mourning band on it, and a dress suit.

RHODE ISLAND'S INAUGURAL.

Elisha Dyer and His Associates Sworn Into Office at Newport.

Elisha Dyer, of Providence, was inaugurated at Newport "Governor, Captain-General and Commander-in-Chief of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations for the year ensuing." The day as usual, was made a holiday.

The outgoing Governor and State officials proceeded under military escort from their hotel to the State House, where the new State Government was organized. J. Edward Studley was chosen Speaker of the House and Raymond G. Mowry and Thomas Z. Lee clerks, and Eugene F. Warner Clerk of the Senate.

The two branches of the Legislature then assembled in grand committee, to count the votes for State officers. At the afternoon session, the result of the ballot was announced, and Governor Dyer and his associates were sworn in. The new Governor was then escorted to the Hotel Aquidneck. As the Governor retired at that point a parting salute ended the official programme.

M'LAURIN APPOINTED SENATOR.

Governor Ellerbe Fills the Vacancy Caused by the Death of Mr. Earle.

Governor Ellerbe, of South Carolina, has appointed John L. McLaurin, Congressman of the Sixth District, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of United States Senator Earle.

John Loundes McLaurin was born at Red Bluff, S. C., on May 9, 1860. He was educated at the village school in Bennettsville, at Bethel Military Academy, near Warrenton, Va.; at Swarthmore College, at the Carolina Military Institute and at the University of Virginia. He studied law at the last-named school, and was admitted to the bar in 1882. In 1890 he was elected to the General Assembly of South Carolina, and was elected Attorney-General of the State in the following year. He was elected a member of the Fifty-third Congress, and has sat in the House of Representatives continuously since. At the last election he received 9200 votes, against 870 for his Republican opponent, J. E. Wilson.

CYCLING NOTES.

Ex-President Harrison is taking bicycle lessons.

Carter Harrison, Mayor of Chicago, recently headed a procession of some 6000 cyclists during a run into the country.

The cycle craze has reached Johannesburg, South Africa. It is said there are 4000 bikes in use by all classes in that town.

The enormous growth of the bicycling craze in Indianapolis, Ind., can be seen from the fact that up to date 10,445 licenses have been issued for this year.

The New York Legislature passed a law that makes it a misdemeanor for anyone to drive a team or vehicle, other than a bicycle, on paths constructed exclusively for wheelmen.

Bicycle thieves have become so numerous and so bold in Detroit, Mich., that it is no longer safe to leave a wheel alone, even when padlocked. Several wheels with locks on have been carried away bodily lately.

An ordinance now before the Borough Council of Bellefonte, Penn., will allow cyclists to ride upon the sidewalks whenever the streets are unridable, provided they do not ride faster than four miles per hour. Sidewalk riding is prohibited under all other circumstances.

From Germany comes the news that cycle stands similar to cab stands are to be started in Berlin. It is proposed to put 250 on hire in various parts of the city, and the fee for hiring will be the modest sum of one penny for twenty minutes during the day and twice that sum at night.

A thing which seems to be disappearing is the practice of carrying the lamp near the axle. Many of the lamps now seen on the road are carried on the handle post stem. It is a sensible change because it is much easier to get a wheel in and out of the house or the apartment when there is no lamp to catch at the side.

That the large majority of cyclists, those who care nothing for scorching or for feather-weight wheels, have come to the conclusion that a good brake is a useful and a necessary part of the equipment of a bicycle, is shown clearly by the number of patents that are now issued in this country and England for brake mechanism.

The latest thing in cycling fads is that women should have their monograms engraved on their bicycles, with a view to obviating the confusion which frequently exists when a collection of machines remains at fetes, hotels and so forth, and people seek their own in a hurry. In New York there are several monogram machines in the second-hand stores.

Columbia street is a short but busy thoroughfare in the retail district of Boston, and this street has literally been a pathway strewn with thorns for wheelmen for the past few days. The tires of over 150 bicycles have been punctured by two-pronged sole fasteners that have been strewn in the street by some malicious person with a grudge against bicycles.

Cyclists should note carefully whether cycle shop attendants carelessly push the oil cups inside the barrel of the hub when they are oiling the wheels. A rider broke down on Madison avenue the other afternoon, and, upon examination of the rear wheel, the cup cap and spring were found in the hub. It cost $1 to straighten matters, and a certain oiler lost his place for his carelessness.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

August Belmont, the New York financier, has ordered a $5000 statue of his favorite horse, Henry of Navarre.

Professor Francis G. Peabody gives what the Boston Christian Register calls condensed two-minute sermons at morning prayers at Harvard University.

On June 14 next Sir Henry Irving will unveil the new Siddons statue on Paddington Green, London. It is hoped that Sarah Bernhardt will also be present on that occasion.

Colonel Granville O. Haller, a retired United States Army officer, who died in Seattle, Wash., May 7, served in the Mexican and Indian wars and in the Civil War. He was seventy-eight years of age.

Charles de Kay, the art critic, whose term as our Consul-General in Berlin has just expired, has won new laurels in Germany as a clever fencer. His portrait recently appeared in Sport Im Bild as the Vorsitzender des Berliner Fecht-Clubs.

Governor Rogers, of Washington, vetoed a bill which proposed to modify plans for a million dollar State Capitol so that the cost should be only $500,000. Governor Rogers believes that such a building would be an eyesore and a disgrace.

It was recently found that Representative Bricker, of Michigan, is in very much the same predicament as Governor Pingree. He is Mayor of Belding, and at the same time represents his district in the Legislature. As yet nothing has been done in the matter.

Including the baby daughter of the Duke and Duchess of York, born at Sandringham on Sunday, Queen Victoria has seventy living descendants—namely, sons and daughters living, seven; grandchildren, thirty-three; great-grandchildren, thirty; total, seventy.

Mayor I. V. Williams, of Oaksdale, Wash., has resigned his office rather than sign an ordinance condemning a man to jail for neglecting to license his dog. The Mayor, who has served for two or three years, considers it cruel and unjust to confine a man if he has no money to pay a dog tax.

The two smallest men in Congress are Senator Chandler, of New Hampshire, and Representative Wheeler, of Alabama. Mr. Chandler is sixty-two years old and General Wheeler is sixty-one, but both have slender, boyish figures, and are said to affect somewhat youthful dress in wearing trim, natty sack coats.

The Crown Prince of Greece is distinctively not a soldier, and his heart is not a military one. When in Germany his lack of enthusiasm and interest in army matters was noticed, and on a few occasions in which he had to take part in a military display he showed himself entirely wanting in the attributes necessary to make him a smart officer.

Thomas N. Rooker, who has been connected with the New York Tribune ever since it was founded, fifty-six years ago, has retired from service to enjoy the leisure which he has well earned at the age of eighty-one, and, as well, half his salary so long as he lives. He began as a compositor, and was foreman for thirty-three years. Since 1877 he has been supervisor of the composing room. He holds one share of the original stock, issued in 1849.

Damages for Poison Ivy.

A verdict against the Cypress Hills Cemetery Association in the sum of $3500 has been rendered in the Supreme Court in Brooklyn, in the suit brought by Barbara Gray, a plot owner, for injuries received by being poisoned by ivy growing wild in the cemetery. Justice Dickey, in charging the jury, said that every year thousands of persons visited the cemetery, and that it was the duty of the officials to remove the poisonous vines.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

Stahl, of the Bostons, at this time leads the batting in the National League.

To date Frazer, of Louisville, has given more bases on balls than any other League pitcher.

New York's outfield is now made up of ex-pitchers. Holmes, of Louisville, is the third man.

Cleveland's full-blooded Indian base ball player, Sockalexis, is doing good work and pleasing the public.

There are more really good young pitchers in the League this season than there have been since the Brotherhood year.

LaChance, of Brooklyn, doesn't seem to be smashing the sphere as savagely as that other French first baseman, Lajoie, of Philadelphia.

Pitcher Thornton is playigg a very fast outfield in Chicago. His batting is good enough to warrant his permanent retention in a fielding position.

At present Hanlon, of the Baltimore Club, has eight young pitchers working for him. Under his tuition they no doubt will turn out to be first class men.

The champion Baltimores of Louisville, have started out at a fast pace again this year. They are a hard team to beat anywhere, but on their own grounds they are all but invincible.

Sunday baseball laws in Ohio are geographical issues. In Cleveland the Chief of Police arrests the players on Sunday. In Cincinnati the Chief of Police furnishes police protection on the field.

The Bostons have signed another college player, Catcher Clarke, of the Chicago University nine. He makes the fourth collegian on the Boston team, the other three being Tenney, Mahoney and Lewis.

Mr. Caylor's declaration that no young pitcher ever jumped into the League and made a great success in one season is negatived by Corbett, Hoffer and Pond, of Baltimore, and Frazer and Hill, of Louisville.

Texas is the place for spirited ball after all. In a game at Houston second baseman Beecher, of the Galvestons, attempted to spike McGann, and McGann got back by throwing a handful of sand into Beecher's eyes.

Eighty-three pitchers are under contract in the big league. New York, 9; Washington, 9; Brooklyn, 8; Philadelphia, 8; Cleveland, 8; Chicago, 7; Louisville, 7; Pittsburg, 6; Baltimore, 6; Cincinnati, 5, and St. Louis, 5.

Hanlon, of the Baltimores, has ordered his players to cease their unnecessary kicking against the umpire and play ball. He says too much fault finding does more harm than good. Hanlon generally knows what is good and bad in baseball playing.

Two marvelous plays were made recently at Cleveland. Collins ran in and caught a bunt pop fly from Blake's bat with one hand and doubled up Wallace, who had started from first. McKean jumped up two feet and pulled down Tenney's terrific liner with his left hand. This was one of the greatest plays ever made.

THE LABOR WORLD.

Chicago has 1600 union plumbers.

London has 60,000 costermongers.

Paris has a school for cab drivers.

Laborers in India get six cents a day.

Londoners employ 15,000 cab drivers.

Germany has 374 women blacksmiths.

Missoula, Montana, has a labor temple.

Fall River (Mass.) musicians have organized.

Portland, Oregon, has a Chinese labor union.

Cleveland (Ohio) women electrical workers may organize.

An eight-hour demonstration will be held at Duluth, Minn., on July 4.

San Francisco's Labor Council is opposed to the annexation of Hawaii.

New York cornice and skylight makers will demand $3.50 for eight hours in September.

At Brooklyn 300 shoeworkers won a strike after being idle twelve weeks. Obnoxious boss was fired and wages increased.

There has not been a time in twenty years when so many waiters and bartenders in New York City have been out of work.

Last year 418 English trade unions spent $1,500,000 in sick and disability benefits. Superannuated members received $700,000.

Bricklayers and Masons' International Union has 28,000 members in 325 locals, and nearly $1,000,000 in the combined treasuries.

The members of the Architectural Workers' Progressive Union employed in a Brooklyn factory have gained a nine-hour day.

At Detroit, Mich., all operators on typesetting machines who hereafter work beyond fifty hours in any one week will surrender their excess earnings to the treasury of the Typographical Union.

The International Union of Bicycle Workers will pay to American Federation of Labor organizers the sum of $5 for each local union of bicycle workers organized in any city or town where no local union exists.

Electrical workers say that thousands of hands will be thrown out of work as a result of the recent decision on the Berliner patent. The Detroit Telephone Company has already discharged 200 men engaged in constructing its lines.

The textile industry throughout Southern and Central Lancashire, England, is fast recovering from the long period of depression which it has passed through with the result that there are close upon 50,000 operatives practically working full time.

In the German woolen yarn industry there are 1,300,000 spindles working on short time. This includes practically all the German mills, with the exception of some 300,000 spindles whose produce is woven into cloth by the spinners themselves.

Sailors along the Welland Canal want the Canadian Government to pass a retaliation law that will require American vessels to ship Canadian crews to take them through the canal. Canadian seamen claim that that they are shut out in every way, even train crews being changed as soon as the line is crossed.

NEWSY CLEANINGS.

Victoria, Australia, has seventy tanneries.

The new tunnel under the Thames at Blackwall, London, was opened by the Prince of Wales.

The first colored man to be appointed a member of the Boston Fire Department has just been assigned to duty.

David Hunter, of Troutdale, Oregon, killed two seals, one of them weighing 400 pounds, in the Columbia River.

Judge Adams, of Chicago, rendered a decision making the city liable for riot damages to the extent of $1,500,000.

The hard winter froze out the field mice in the neighborhood of Greenwood, Me., according to the farmers' observations.

In order to keep within the appropriation for lighting the streets, the supply of 5000 gas lamps in Chicago is to be shut off at once.

SALVATIONIST IS GUILTY.

Commander Booth-Tucker Convicted of Keeping a Disorderly House.

BLOW AT SALVATION ARMY.

The Protests of Neighbors of the Headquarters in New York City Prevail, and the Soldiers' Noisy Form of Divine Worship Must be Stopped—The Scene in Court When the Jury Returned.

NEW YORK CITY (Special).—Frederic de la Tour Booth-Tucker, Commander of the American division of the Salvation Army, was convicted by a jury in the General Sessions of maintaining a disorderly house at 126 West Fourteenth street, which is the Salvation Army barracks. For three days he had been on trial, and the regiment of sleepless boarders who had testified that the Salvationists conducted noisy meetings at the barracks appeared extremely happy when the foreman of the jury pronounced

COMMANDER BOOTH-TUCKER.
(Salvation Army leader convicted of keeping a disorderly house.)

the verdict of guilty. Well-dressed men and fashionably attired women congratulated Assistant District Attorney Welch on winning the battle, while half a hundred privates and officers of the Salvation Army crowded around Booth-Tucker's counsel, ex-Mayor Oakey Hall, who had mobilized the Salvationists for the great struggle.

Thus did the neighbors of the Salvationists in Thirteenth street, under the leadership of Phineas Smith, get square with the all-night prayer meetings that kept them from their sleep and filled the hearts of the boarding-house keepers with despair as they saw their boarders, one by one, fleeing from the sound of tambourines, trombones, bass drums and hallelujahs.

The jury before whom he was tried returned its verdict at twenty minutes after six o'clock p. m. The jurors had deliberated just five hours and five minutes. Booth-Tucker may be sentenced to the penitentiary for one year or be compelled to pay a fine of $500, or both, but the opinion prevailed that Judge Newburger would simply impose a fine. The conviction probably will result in the Salvation Army conducting its religious ceremonies with less noise hereafter.

Commander Booth-Tucker plainly showed that he was surprised at the result of the trial. He had been standing with his face toward the jurors, and when he heard the verdict he turned and faced Judge Newburger.

"If Your Honor please," former Mayor A. Oakey Hall said, "I ask that the discretion of the Court be invoked, that the bail be continued in this case, and the defendant be permitted to leave the court."

"Certainly; certainly, Mr. Hall. Mr. Booth-Tucker may be permitted to go," said the Judge, and the date for imposing sentence was then agreed upon.

Clerk Wolf then took Booth-Tucker's pedigree. It ran this way:

Age forty-four years; born in Monghyr, India; residence, Lorillard street, Fordham; occupation, Salvation Army officer; married; can read and write; religion, Salvation Army; both parents living; teetotaler.

When asked if he was ever convicted before, Booth-Tucker replied: "Yes, and sent to prison for one month for holding open air meetings in Bombay."

"What was the charge?" Mr. Wolf asked.

"Well, technically," Booth-Tucker replied, "it was for refusing to obey an order to disperse a crowd."

Booth-Tucker issued a statement protesting that his conviction was an outrage that in the light of future history would be placed on a level with some of the strangest perversions of law ever witnessed. The verdict, he declared, jeopardized religious liberty, and the prosecution was the result of the "relentless vindictiveness of a handful of neighbors who pursued us to its utmost length."

He foresees that the indirect consequences of the verdict must be shared by every Salvation Army Captain in the land, over whose head any neighbor "may hold the whip and pose as 'the people.'" He said that the Salvation Army had helped thousands of New York's poorest citizens, and that the return had been a stigmatization of the Army's barracks as a disorderly house.

War May be Renewed.

The question of the continued occupation of Thessaly by Turkish troops has become a serious menace to the establishment of peace. It is said that Great Britain will not consent, and that Russia is supporting Turkey. The Turkish Government is mobilizing additional troops and preparing for the administration of Thessaly. Greece is preparing for a possible renewal of the war.

The Bradford Manuscript.

The Bradford manuscript history of the New Plymouth Colony was formally presented to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts by former Ambassador Bayard, to whose custody it was intrusted by the Consistorial Convention of London. Senator Hoar made an address and Governor Wolcott received the manuscript.

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

22

MILK AND CREAM.

The average price paid for the surplus on the platforms has been $1.06 a can of 40 quarts. Receipts of milk and cream at the different railroad distributing points in and near the city for the week have been as follows:

Average daily receipts of the week, fluid milk, cans	23,274
Condensed milk, cans	147
Cream, cans	700

BUTTER.

Creamery—West. extras	$ —	@	$ 15
Firsts	14	@	14½
Thirds to seconds	11	@	13
State—Thirds to firsts	11	@	14½
State Dairy tubs, extras	14	@	14½
Western Imitation Creamery	9½	@	12
Factory, fresh, firsts	10	@	10½
Thirds to seconds	7½	@	9½

CHEESE.

State—Full cream, new, large	8⅝	@	8¾
Small	8¾	@	9
Part skims, good to poor	4	@	7
Full skims	2	@	3

EGGS.

State and Penn—Fresh	—	@	12
Jersey—Fancy	—	@	12½
Western—Choice	11	@	11½
Southern—Choice	—	@	—
Duck eggs, ₱ doz	—	@	—
Goose eggs, ₱ doz	—	@	—

BEANS AND PEAS.

Beans—Marrow, choice	—	@	1 15
Medium, choice	—	@	90
Pea, choice	80	@	85
Red kidney, choice	1 75	@	1 80
White kidney, choice	—	@	1 20
Yellow eye	1 00	@	1 05
Lima, Cal., ₱ 60 lbs	1 23½	@	1 25
Green peas, bags	60	@	62½

FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.

Apples—State, Baldwin, ₱ bbl	1 50	@	3 00
Ben Davis, ₱ bbl	2 50	@	3 25
Northern Spy	2 50	@	3 50
Strawberries, Jersey, ₱ qt	5	@	9

HOPS.

State—1896, choice, ₱ lb	8½	@	9
1896, prime	—	@	7½
Pacific Coast, 1896, choice	10½	@	11
Good to prime	8	@	9
Old odds	2	@	3

LIVE POULTRY.

Fowls, ₱ lb	—	@	9
Spring chickens, ₱ lb	20	@	23
Roosters, ₱ lb	—	@	5
Turkeys, ₱ lb	6	@	8
Ducks, ₱ pair	50	@	75
Geese, ₱ pair	75	@	1 00
Pigeons, ₱ pair	20	@	20

DRESSED POULTRY.

Turkeys, ₱ lb	7	@	8
Chickens—Phila., ₱ lb	—	@	—
Western—Poor to prime	—	@	—
Fowls, State & Penn., ₱ lb	7½	@	8¼
Long Island ducks	—	@	17
Geese, Western, ₱ lb	—	@	—
Squabs, ₱ doz	1 00	@	2 00

HAY AND STRAW.

Hay—Prime, ₱ 100 lb	—	@	80
Clover mixed	60	@	65
Straw—Long rye	—	@	75
Short rye	—	@	50
Oat	35	@	40

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes, Florida, ₱ bbl	2 50	@	3 00
State, ₱ sack	90	@	1 00
Sweet, ₱ bbl	1 25	@	2 50
Cabbages, Norfolk, ₱ crate	75	@	1 00
State	—	@	—
Onions, N. O., ₱ bbl	—	@	3 50
Red, ₱ bbl	—	@	—
Yellow	—	@	—
Celery, Florida, ₱ doz. stalks	25	@	50
Carrots, ₱ bbl	—	@	—
Turnips, Canada, ₱ bbl	—	@	—
Green peas, Md., ₱ bbl	3 50	@	4 00
Egg plant, Fla	1 50	@	2 00
Kale, ₱ bbl	—	@	—
Tomatoes, ₱ carrier	1 00	@	1 50
String beans, ₱ basket	1 00	@	1 75
Squash, Florida, ₱ crate	2 00	@	2 25
Yellow	1 25	@	1 50
Lettuce, ₱ bbl	1 00	@	1 50
Beets, ₱ 100 bunches	1 00	@	2 00
Spinach, ₱ bbl	—	@	—
Asparagus, ₱ doz. bunches	1 25	@	2 25
Cucumbers, Fla., ₱ crate	1 25	@	1 50
Rhubarb, ₱ 100 bunches	75	@	1 00
Radishes, ₱ 100 bunches	—	@	50

GRAIN, ETC.

Flour—Winter Patents	4 65	@	4 90
Spring Patents	4 20	@	4 35
Wheat—No. 1, Northern N. Y.	—	@	80¾
No. 2, N. Y.	—	@	78
Corn—No. 2	—	@	30½
Oats—No. 2 White	—	@	26
Track mixed	22	@	23½
Rye—Western	—	@	37¼
Barley—Feeding	28⅜	@	28½
Lard—City steam	3.60c	@	3.65c

LIVE STOCK.

Beeves, city dressed	7	@	8½
Milch cows, com. to good	20 00	@	45 00
Calves, city dressed	6	@	9
Country dressed	5	@	7
Sheep, ₱ 100 lb	3 75	@	4 85
Lambs, ₱ 100 lb	6 00	@	6 70
Hogs—Live, ₱ 100 lb	4 00	@	4 30
Country dressed	—	@	—

TRIED TO MAKE GOLD.

Secret Experiment Made with a Formula Invented by a Chicago Man.

The United States Government has been trying to create gold and silver from base metals for three weeks. Secret and elaborate experiments in alchemy have been carried on in the Treasury Department, under the instructions of Secretary Gage and the immediate supervision of the Director of the Mint by three of the most skilful metallurgists in the employ of the Government.

They worked upon a formula and with laboratory apparatus suggested by a Chicago man, who asserted he had invented a process for manufacturing gold and silver, and had applied for a patent upon his invention. The inventor specified chemically pure lead, chemically pure antimony, rolled sulphur, sheet iron or piano wire and pulverized charcoal. These ingredients, he said, if put through retorts and crucibles in the manner described by him would make gold and silver.

This information came on April 6, when Robert W. Hunt & Co., of Chicago, addressed a confidential letter to Secretary Gage, stating they had made tests of a formula given by E. C. Brice by which he asserted gold and silver could be produced.

The letter said that by following this formula both metals were obtained—gold $3.10 and silver $1.04 per ton—when the processes were carried on in Mr. Brice's laboratory and under his supervision, but when done independently of Mr. Brice neither gold nor silver was obtained.

Three weeks were required to complete the experiments. The chemists' efforts were complete failures, and neither gold nor silver was obtained, except in slight traces. Finally the effort was abandoned and the experts made a report in which they said:

"The claimant seems to have devised a variety of irrational and wasteful methods for recovering a portion of the silver and gold known to metallurgists as being present in many commercial metals, such as antimony and lead."

WANTED HIS FURLOUGH THEN.

A Request That Made His Comrades Laugh in the Presence of Great Danger.

From the Chicago Record.

John W. North, of Neosho, Mo., reporter for the St. Louis Court of Appeals, says he is one of the few surviving private soldiers of the civil war.

"It is strange," he said, "the great number of private soldiers that were killed outright in the conflict died of their wounds or sickness afterward, or have left the country. But strange as is this feature of the strife, it is nothing in comparison with the large number of officers who yet survive and live to tell of the conflict. And yet, in my experience during the war, most of the officers took equal chances with the men."

Judge North belonged to a Wisconsin regiment during the war and served to the end, barring such time as he was laid up with wounds. He tells soms pretty good war stories, all of which lack the heroic tinge so often met with. During the war he only asked for a furlough on one occasion, and then it was denied him. It seems he was a warm personal friend of the Colonel commanding his regiment, and the latter had repeatedly informed him after he had served a long time that he would grant him a ten days' furlough at any time requested. Shortly before Sherman commenced his march to the sea a sharp battle took place between the division to which Judge North belonged and a heavy Confederate force.

Prior to the battle every soldier knew that the fight would be a desperate one and that many would lose their lives. In following orders Judge North's regiment formed the front line of the advance. The situation these men were placed in was extremely perilous and every soldier could see the danger for himself, and few entertained hopes of escaping alive. While the regiment was momentarily expecting orders to advance on the Confederate stronghold the Colonel passed along the line. As he approached Judge North the latter saluted him and called out so all those near could hear him:

"Colonel, have you not repeatedly told me that I could procure a ten days' furlough at any time I applied to you for the same?"

The Colonel, who was as pale as a ghost himself, and proably as badly scared as Judge North, replied rather hesitatingly that such was a fact.

"Then, said Judge North, 'I want a ten days' furlough right now, and want it worse than I ever wanted anything in my life..'

The ridiculousness of such a request under the distressing circumstances did not fail to cause a smile to spread among the men who were facing death.

—John D. Rockefeller, the multi millionaire, Standard Oil company king and great Baptist philanthropist, has issued an edict against Sunday labor by the men employed on his ore docks on the upper and lower lakes. While the men are expected to respond to calls to load or unload vessels at any hour of the day or night, they will not be asked to work between midnight Saturday and midnight Sunday.

Commencement at State College.

Commencement week at State College will open on Sunday, June 13, with the baccalaureate sermon by Rev. Lawrence M. Colfelt, D. D. The program for the week is: Monday, class day exercises, inter-class athletic contest, oratorical contest; Tnesday, meeting of the Alumni association and board of trustees, exhibition drill, annual address before the alumni by S. J. M. McCarrell, president pro tem. of the Pennsylvania Senate; Wednesday, graduation exercises and commencement address by Gov. Hastings.

—"For three years we have never been without Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy in the house," says A. H. Patter, with E. C. Atkins & Co., Indianapolis, Ind., "and my wife would as soon think of being without flour as a bottle of this Remedy in the summer season. We have used it with all three of our children and it has never failed to *cure*—not simply stop pain, but *cure* absolutely. It is all right, and anyone who tries it will find it so." For sale by J. G. Gillam.

Epworth League Convention.

Following is the program for the Epworth League sub-district convention to be held at Petersburg, Wednesday and Thursday, June June 2 and 3:

Wednesday Afternoon.

2.30. Devotional Services, conducted by Rev. W. C. Charlton.

3.00. Appointment of necessary committees

3.15. Paper, "Importance to Young Methodists of Reading Methodist Literature"—Mrs. E. P. Walker, Alexandria.

4.00. Discussion, "What can the League do to Assist the Pastor in Pastoral Work?"

Wednesday Evening.

7.00. Devotional Meeting, in charge of J. E. Norris, Marklesburg.

8.00. Discussion, "What can the League do to Assist the Pastor in Spiritual Work?" opened by Miss Nora Stine, Cassville.

Thursday Morning.

8.45. Devotional Services, conducted by Rev. R. H. Stine.

9.00. Discussion, "The League and Social Work," opened by Mrs. Clara Haffly.

10.00. Reports of Committees, Election of Officers, etc.

11.00. Discussion, "The Duty of Methodist Young People to the League," opened by M. Ray Robb.

Thursday Afternoon.

2.00. Discussion, "Relation of the Senior to the Junior League," opened by Miss Stella Hagenbuch, Huntingdon.

2.45. "What We Do and How We Do It," by a Huntingdon Junior.

3.00. Discussion, "The Necessity of Co-operation between the League and the Church," opened by Rev. Joseph Gray.

4.00. "A Model Cabinet Meeting"—J. W. Tate, Mill Creek.

4.15. "The Epworthian and the Discipline," Rev. W. C. Charlton.

Thursday Evening.

7.30. Devotional Services.

8.00. "The Courageous Epworthian," Rev. R. H. Gilbert.

Consecration Service, in charge of Rev. E. H. Wallace.

***

NOTE.—It has been the aim of the committee on program to provide opportunity for discussion. Have fewer topics and more time for each one. Every subject will be open to discussion.

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